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ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 558, NEW YORK, NOTING THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

In the July North American Review, its editor, Col. George Harvey, spoils the effect of a stirring appeal for peace by closing with erroneous views of military armaments, manifested in these words: "We need no mighty fleets, no great armies for or against foreign enterprises—only schools and churches, as of old, for the elevation of our citizens and the uplifting of oppressed human beings seeking the shelter of freedom. Let us now be led astray in worship of idols which demand for their sacrifice the life-blood of nations. Rather let us continue steadfast in the purposes, the ideals, the faith of our ancestors, and not only stand firm for peace, but by practice and example discourage the building by others of great armaments, which constitute a constant temptation to war." Colonel Harvey is prompt to answer criticisms of his utterances as the editor of Harper's Weekly, and we trust that he will reply to us now. We wish to ask Colonel Harvey to point to an instance in which the development of great modern military machines has been, an incitement to war. We wish him to discriminate in the causes of war and show us a modern war that has been brought on by the professional soldier. It is the contention of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that the professional soldier does not want war, that there are no truer advocates of peace than the men in our armies and navies.

Now we shall go a step further. Colonel Harvey calls upon us to rely upon "schools and churches, as of old," and not upon fleets and armies. We wish Colonel Harvey to tell us whether more wars have not been caused by religious, or church, differences than have ever been caused by the establishment of armies and navies. The wars between the Turks and western Europe were primarily wars of religions. The Crusades, than which there have been no more bloody wars, were due entirely to a religious impulse. The Thirty Years' War, which drenched continental Europe in blood, was the outgrowth of religious disputes. Of this war the International Encyclopedia says: "The name Thirty Years' War was given to the great European struggle (1618-48), which marked the climax of the Reformation, closing the period of distinctively religious politics and opening that in which secular statecraft took the place of the ecclesiastical." Nations have for years sprung at each others' throats for no weightier reason than that one or the other denied some theological tenet. In 1608 a number of Protestant princes and cities in Bavaria founded the Evangelical Union for the defense of their faith, and this was met by the formation of the Catholic League, under the leadership of Maximilian of Bavaria, in 1609. The activities of these rival organizations of the church sowed the seeds which led to the attack on the royal palace at Prague on May 23, 1618, by a body of Protestants, who had become enraged at the manner in which the prospective king, Duke Ferdinand of Styria, had rooted out Protestantism in his paternal dominions. This attack on the palace by the militant Protestants inaugurated a struggle which convulsed Europe for thirty years. Much of the blood of the thousands slaughtered in the battles between the Irish and the English cannot but be laid at the door of religious differences by any student of the history of Great Britain. The hostilities between Scotland and England were in no small degree due to the opposition of the Presbyterians to any church government that savored of the papacy, and one has but to read "Old Mortality," by Sir Walter Scott, which gives a stirring picture of the days of the Covenanters and their ferocity, to form an idea of the bloodthirstiness and cruelty that are born of religious feuds. The greatest excitement through which France has passed since the establishment in 1870 of the last Republic, almost approaching civil war, was not caused by her great standing army nor by

compulsory military service, but by a conflict of the government and the Roman Catholic Church over the question of state control, or supervision, of church property, this having been preceded by the Dreyfus persecution, in which more than one observer of French affairs was able to read a religious motive. Was it Colonel Harvey's own illustrated paper which a few months ago printed a photograph of a file of Turkish soldiers standing guard at the tomb of Christ in Jerusalem to keep delegations of Christians of different creeds from fighting? Has Colonel Harvey forgotten that the bloodiest fighting Italy saw in the last century was caused by the dispute over the temporal power of the Pope, and the great fame of Garibaldi as the Liberator rests upon his attacks upon the Papal states?

Will Colonel Harvey favor us with a list of wars begun by professional soldiers or that were directly attributable to standing armies as known to-day in Europe? We would recommend to his careful reading the editorial in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Aug. 24, 1901, on the "Armies of Israel," in which we showed that not only the germ, but the full development of the modern system of universal military service as applied in Germany and France could be found in the army of King David. Here was David, the man after God's own heart, basing the nationality of Israel not upon spiritual communion with Jehovah alone, but upon a mighty military system. As we have before pointed out, the Israelites claimed to be in closer communion as a people with the Almighty, receiving more direct and undoubted guidance from Him than any other people before or since, and yet at that period David felt himself called upon to place his reliance not only on the Most High, but on a military establishment, which furnished to nations centuries after a model for their systems of national defense. As one of the most earnest advocates of peace, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL grieves that much of the effectiveness of such eloquent appeals as that of Colonel Harvey not only is wasted by such misstatements, but that these errors of history may be used to give a wrong trend to popular thought and thus defeat in the end the purposes of those who ardently and conscientiously are praying and laboring for peace. To assert that armies and navies are temptations to war is to divert attention from the real cause of war—the weaknesses of human nature. When human nature is changed by education, by progress, till no man shall wish to oppress his brother, till selfishness shall disappear from the earth, then armies and navies will melt away: but until that millennial condition shall come, we shall only wrong the human race and put off the coming of that happy day by insisting that armies and military establishments are the work of the Evil One instead of serving the purposes of national honor and a legitimate national pride.

A recent declaration in the valedictory address of the chairman of the Welsh Congregational Union is thus reported in the United Service Gazette, of London: "He deplored the militarism of the age, and regretted that even the pulpit had, in some measure, been infected by the 'disease,' some Nonconformist ministers being ranked as army chaplains, and that office being regarded as an honor. Even on the Lord's Day they had, he said, seen great military parades, the march ending at a Nonconformist chapel, where what was called a religious service was held. In the end the chairman, by his fierce denunciation, roused the conference to a high pitch of protest against Wales and war." To this unreasoning attitude the Service Gazette passionately replies: "War has been the instrument, from the earliest times to the present, of the furtherance of the most sacred principles in national and social life. That the sword should give place to pacific arbitration all are agreed. But we are dealing with things as they actually exist, and to say that the Nonconformist pulpit is 'infected' with militarism is to indulge in misrepresentation of a nature that cannot pass unchallenged. It is the duty of every man to defend his hearth and home, and as our army and navy are our great national and imperial insurance the greatest harm is done in applying the reproach of militarism to the higher patriotism of the soldier. If the Church is to play its part in the affairs of the nation its leaders must conform to the laws of reason and common justice, and not denounce the efforts of those who are sincere and strenuous workers in the advancement and the defense of the nation."

We fear that La Opinion Cubana, whose first issue has just been published in Havana, in Spanish and English, and whose avowed purpose is "to draw closer the ties of friendship and cordiality, which ought to unite the great American nation and the young Republic of Cuba," is really intended as a channel for the venting of an unworthy spite against the United States. The nature of its spleen may be judged from its allegation that in the United States there is a powerful combination that is magnifying every report that tends to the injury of Cuba, and that holds the opinion that Cuba is fit only for the exploitation of its people by the capitalists of the States. The government at Washington, it says, is under the influence of this set of detractors, and acts as a disturbing element in Cuban politics, and, while preserving appearances as best it may, aims to restrain or curtail the independence of Cuba and especially to control its economic affairs. "The intervention of Mr. Taft, when Secretary of War, in the affairs of Cuba was fraught with errors and even with instances of a gross disregard of Cuban

interests, and as President he has attempted to control our home affairs and to dictate to our government on matters of a purely internal character in a way that inspires the greatest distrust of his policy." It thinks that the relations of the two countries are less sympathetic and harmonious than ever before because of the "demoralizing and arbitrary proceedings of the late provisional administration in Cuba." One of these "demoralizing proceedings," it holds, was the agreement made by the Magoon government three days before the island was turned over to the Cuban people for paying \$300,000 to Spain for war material which existed in the fortresses of Cuba when the treaty of Paris was signed. President Palma repeatedly refused to recognize the claim of Spain to any such compensation, it is said, "while no Cuban president would have signed any such agreement as that entered into between Governor Magoon and the Spanish minister." The Havana publication says the agreement was in violation of that part of the Cuban constitution which was examined and approved by the Washington government before it was promulgated, and which states that the Republic of Cuba does not recognize any other debts and obligations than those legitimately contracted in behalf of the revolution by the Corps commanders of the Liberating Army subsequent to Feb. 24, 1895, and prior to Sept. 19 of the same year." The Havana critic calls attention to the "maliciously circulated" reports in the United States as to yellow fever in Cuba, although "the sanitary conditions in Cuba are above criticism and are vastly superior to those of the Southern states of the American Union." A large number of the contracts made by the Provisional government for the construction of roads, bridges, aqueducts and for other public improvements "were made in an immoral manner and gave rise to much scandal and to the complete discredit of the Provisional administration." It is these contracts, it says, "which at present are creating embarrassment of a political and financial nature to the new Cuban administration, the best energies of the Washington government being devoted to sustaining these questionable transactions."

This attack upon the United States has a peculiar value in showing the difficulty that any country may encounter in trying to start a weaker nation upon the path of self-government. The weaker are always suspicious of the stronger, no matter how disinterested the motives of the latter may be. The chorus of praise in every Cuban city which marked the close of the Provisional government a few months ago indicated a large measure of public approval of Governor Magoon's administration, which was difficult and delicate at the best. It is gratifying to note that even in such bitter diatribes as that from which we have quoted not a word of complaint against the United States Army is found, and that the military administration of the affairs of Cuba, wherever it has been carried on by Army officers, has merited and received the warmest praise from all classes of Cubans. Of the Cuban situation, it may be said that there is little doubt that there will exist a certain measure of suspicion toward the United States because of the more aggressively active work of Northern capitalists in Cuba. The island is sadly in need of development of her material resources. Left to the lethargic native capitalists, its material development would proceed along lines totally out of harmony with advanced business methods and the progress of the young republic would be seriously hampered. When the Cuban business men see the capitalists of any progressive country step into their communities and take their business away from them, they naturally will feel resentment and, though the country may need just such outside commercial activities to bring out the best that is in it, the amour propre of these native merchants must suffer, and out of this feeling of humiliation inevitably grows a sense of personal grievance, which seeks excuses and explanations in challenging the motives of the competing foreigners. Political progress and commercial advancement nowadays go hand in hand. No country to-day can grow politically and remain stationary commercially. It is not because the commercial invaders are Americans that this suspicion is excited. It would be the same if the Germans or French or English were the dominant commercial factors. They would arouse native resentment, but possibly not to so great an extent as the Americans, on account of the remoteness of the home country. The very nearness of the United States in the mind of a suspicious Cuban may furnish a basis for the unwarranted theory that the Americans are seeking to "exploit" the island and control its political destiny.

Noting that "the rage for mammoth ships of the super-Dreadnought type still continues with unabated fury in all parts of the world," with no signs of an abatement, the London United Service Gazette, describing the 26,000-ton ships authorized for the United States Navy, finds it "not surprising, considering the history of the country, that the United States of America should be found well to the front in such a contest, as the 'biggest on earth' has always had an attraction for this branch of the Anglo-Saxon people."

Some three years ago Great Britain initiated the plan of receiving for instruction on the home station a batch of naval recruits from the colonies, to be returned after training to duty in colonial waters, on the nucleus fleets to be provided by the colonies themselves. Some forty Australians have just been returned to their country for such service, and a similar annual return from instruction is looked for to soon create an intense local pride in the colonial fleets.

Answering what has since been shown to be an erroneous report of the sentiment at Burlington, Vt., regarding the 10th Cavalry's going to Fort Ethan Allen for station, the Havre, Mont., Plaindealer thus refers to these colored soldiers and their commanders: "The 10th Cavalry was stationed at Fort Assiniboine for several years prior to the Spanish-American War and we have no recollection of indignation being aroused in contemplation of its coming or a state of deep and gloomy apprehension existing during its stay. The 10th Cavalry is as well disciplined as any regiment in the Service, it is conspicuous for its achievements and celebrated for bravery, displayed by its members in each of many engagements the regiment has participated in. The Regular Army knows of its service at San Juan Hill especially—and, as far as we know, it is without a blot on its escutcheon. Among the distinguished officers of the 10th Cavalry we recall those who commanded the post of Fort Assiniboine, during the period when the regiment was stationed there, each subsequently becoming a general officer: John K. Mizner, Theodore A. Baldwin, Theodore J. Wint, Samuel L. Woodward and Guy V. Henry, it seems almost incredible that where the American flag waves consternation should precede the arrival of a regiment which they, experienced disciplinarians and courteous gentlemen, were proud to ride at the head of. Recently that accomplished soldier and deservedly popular gentleman, Col. Levi P. Hunt, has been assigned to take command of the 10th Cavalry, his old regiment, and under his leadership the organization will not suffer in discipline, drill or esprit de corps. Major Hamilton and Lieutenants Smith and Shipp are among those who served with the 10th at Fort Assiniboine, and are since numbered with the nation's honored dead who fell in battle on Cuban soil. Another reverently remembered is General Wint, who died several years after the war from wounds received in Cuba when serving as a field officer of the 10th. The officers of the 10th have perpetuated in a painting an incident in the career of one of its officers, since dead, who gallantly rescued a wounded black man from a desperate encounter with hostile Indians."

To publish the refutation of a "fake," together with the apocryphal yarn itself, is an example of newspaper enterprise that might well be generally followed. The New York Times published a despatch from a London correspondent, dated July 30, who reported "from an excellent source" that "the reason the American Government remains apparently so little concerned about the advances in aerial navigation made by the foreign experimenters is that an officer of the American Army stationed at Fort Omaha has worked out an electric invention which is likely to paralyze all the other existing or proposed engines of war. The machine is said to project through the air a column of electric energy of almost any desired strength at any given object for a distance of many hundred yards. Such an electric column would queer every mechanism on a warship, stop the engines, annul the dynamos, kill the signaling apparatus, and make the guns unworkable. It would slay hundreds of men by the shock alone, and might even explode the magazines. Its possibilities for offensive warfare are almost unlimited. Of course," says this veracious Londoner, "I do not say that its absolute efficiency is yet assured, but from certain knowledge I can say with entire confidence that every result of the experiments made points convincingly in this direction." Below, however, the Times publishes a Washington despatch of July 30, which says: "Gen. James Allen, Chief of the Signal Corps, characterizes as completely without foundation the report from London that any officer, or any one else at Fort Omaha, has discovered an electrical engine of destruction that threatens to render ineffective all the existing methods of waging war. The Army is deeply interested in the science of aeronautics, but any lack of interest lies with Congress, which has launched upon a program of economy. The Signal Corps is constantly striving to get greater appropriations for experiments in aviation and for the purchase of balloons and heavier-than-air machines, but without much success."

It will be interesting to note what kind of football will be introduced into the German army as part of the physical training in accordance with orders recently issued by the German Emperor. In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of July 31 was a plea for the soccer, or association, kind of football, which means more open work and more kicking than the American college football or the Rugby game played in England. Lieut. G. A. Taylor, C.A.C., U.S.A., who is not many years off the gridiron himself, favors the soccer type, and from the viewpoint of the player and the soldier, his best arguments, we think, are that in its open form of play it resembles the skirmish or extended order drill, and that it does not imperil the fighting efficiency of the players through injuries. The Kaiser's orders are an indication of the change of opinion that is now going on in military nations, which no longer regards athletic games as a waste of time and effort among soldiers, but as tending to develop physical efficiency. That the Emperor intends the game to be taken up in all seriousness is evidenced by the fact that he has directed special measures to be instituted to enable the non-coms, who will teach the men to play the game to obtain lessons themselves before they become instructors. Of late years football has made much headway in the British army, but thus far no official recognition of the sport as a branch of military training has emanated from the Army authorities. At the same time admirers of the game receive every possible encouragement from the company officers, and there is perhaps no unit in the British army that has not its regimental and company teams. The pursuit of athleticism is restricted to these particular teams, but with characteristic German thoroughness the Kaiser's order looks to making every soldier a trained athlete.

The paragraph in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of July 3, page 1240, relative to the precedence of the papal flag over the Stars and Stripes at a recent celebration in Ilolio, P.I., has created some comment, and we have received from one of our readers a clipping of an interview published in 1905 in the Daily Express of San Antonio, Texas, with Monsignor E. R. Chase, now chaplain of the 5th U.S. Cavalry, on the question of the national flag in Roman Catholic churches. When Monsignor Falconio, the apostolic delegate, visited Texas at that time he was asked by Monsignor Chase to settle the question

regarding the use of the national flag in Catholic churches, and following the reply of the delegate the Right Reverend Bishop, of San Antonio, over his signature, published the decision of Monsignor Falconio in the following words: "The national flag may be tolerated in the church during the functions or ceremonies which concern the whole nation." Monsignor Chase thereupon criticised the announcement of the bishop, saying that he did not think the delegate used the word "tolerated" and asserting that the word should not be used in connection with the national flag. "The national flag," said Monsignor Chase, "ought to be carried into the Catholic churches, not by toleration but by right. The cross and the flag go side by side. The greater reverence shown to the cross the greater will be our reverence for the flag, and vice versa. The cross is protected by the flag and the flag is blessed by the cross. I asked the delegate to settle this question at the request of several high military officials, who thought it strange that the military should be asked to take part in a parade in honor of the Roman Catholic apostolic delegate when, only a few days before, the United States flag had been refused admittance to a Catholic church in San Antonio. I regret this whole matter extremely, and the publication of the word 'tolerated' in connection with the United States flag, or the national flag of any country, does the church no good and causes great feelings of antagonism. Under the flag of these United States the Catholic Church is as free as, if not freer than, she was under the pontifical flag in Rome itself, and any question regarding the toleration of the American flag hurts the Church and wounds the feelings of every American citizen, be he Catholic or non-Catholic."

The good people of Butler, Mo., had an opportunity to form the acquaintance of representatives of our Army when the first battalion of the 13th, marching en route from Fort Leavenworth to Nevada, Mo., were held up at Butler by the flood in the middle of July. The impression formed of our soldiers was most favorable, to judge from the report upon them published in the Butler Daily Democrat of July 15. The youth of the men in the command was noted and their fine physical appearance. "A strong, clean and well proportioned body of men they are, with a bearing which shows the result of their military training." The editor adds: "Judging by the men here, when they once more take up civil life they will be all the better prepared for it by their service in the Army. They have had the advantage of seeing foreign lands and customs which not one citizen in fifty has had. They are accustomed to discipline and can better command for having learned to obey. And it is no little thing that the hardships which beset them on account of the flood appear to be taken by them as only part of the day's work and not worth grumbling about. There seems no reason why good conduct should not belong to the soldiers of the country, but the bearing of the four hundred men here was certainly surprising to many who knew little of the Regular soldier. The command is composed not only of soldiers, but gentlemen as well, and their actions are marked by a courtesy and good conduct most pleasing to those who have observed them. During the various church services the attendance from camp would indicate that Army life is not lacking in its good influences." The editor of the Democrat, who is a son of Judge De Armond, M.C., was formerly A.G. of the Mo. N.G., and has two brothers in the Army, 1st Lieut. Edw. H. De Armond, F.A., and 2d Lieut. Geo. W. De Armond, 12th Cav.

The question of the right or the expediency of boxing contests in the Navy is not involved in the question of authority between the Commander of the Atlantic Fleet and the state of Massachusetts over the arrest of a man alleged to have caused the death of his opponent in a sparring match on one of the battleships. Which ever authority, military or civil, first had a culprit in custody should try him without interference by the other, and when such trial had been had he cannot be tried again for the same offense by the other authority. This point was finally settled in the Grafton case by the United States Supreme Court when Grafton's appeal reached it by means of funds contributed by the Army through the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The Supreme Court held that Grafton had been put in peril once by the trial by court-martial, and that to permit him to be tried by the civil authority afterward was to violate his rights under the Constitution. It is not approving boxing contests on our ships to call the attention of the newspapers that have been trying to make it appear that a thing is permitted on board our war vessels that is against the civil law in the various states; that boxing contests, or prize fights, are a nightly diversion in New York city, as may be learned from reading the sporting page of any daily newspaper. Perhaps never before has there been more prize fighting in the metropolis than during the past year. Clubs have been formed to promote such contests and all over the city these fights are held. It is a case of Satan rebuking sin.

Gen. Edward S. Bragg, in addressing the audience of Civil War veterans at the annual meeting of the Iron Brigade at Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 7, which he commanded during the Civil War, created somewhat of a sensation by ridiculing the claims of Spanish-American War veterans to the title "veterans," declaring that the Civil War men were the only real veterans. General Bragg said the members of the brigade and all other men who served through the Civil War were really "veterans" in the fullest meaning of the word, that they had fought and marched and undergone years of hardship for the flag, facing shot and shell on fields of carnage innumerable. He said those who served in the war with Spain hardly had a right to the word veteran, for they only enlisted knowing the war would be brief, did not have to march to the scene of conflict, but were carried in passenger trains, most of them never seeing the enemy at all.

The arrival of the Army of the United States in the Philippines created a demand for many new things and revolutionized trade. Henry D. Wolfe, a prominent merchant of Manila, is quoted in Daily Consular and Trade Reports, Washington, as saying that prior to the American occupation in 1898, the importations of American products were few in number, but when the Army came, with its enormous commissary and quartermasters' supplies, merchants and storekeepers in all lines immediately realized the necessity of purchasing American articles to conform to the needs and requirements of the

American soldier and civilian. The advent of the fine hardware tools brought by the Army attracted the attention of the native merchants who had been selling the old cumbersome tools of Spanish manufacture long outgrown. It was through the exhibition of a splendidly equipped machine shop in connection with the building of the government ice plant at Manila that an American engineer was able to break in upon the native prejudice. In 1898 it would have been difficult to discover an American machine tool in the archipelago, but to-day the products of American factories are rapidly gaining headway, not only in the islands, but in many establishments in the Far East. Especially in the use of canned goods did the presence of the American Army and Navy become evident. Stores to-day in Manila carry all classes of American canned goods, where in 1898 the importation was insignificant. Everywhere in the Islands the presence of goods of American manufacture gives evidence of the truth of the saying that "trade follows the flag."

The fact that with the death of the late E. P. Hanna, Solicitor for the Navy Department, the salary of the position reverts from \$4,000 a year to \$2,500 has caused a tardiness in the appointment of a new solicitor that is amusing to the politicians. The only candidate that has been mentioned in connection with the vacancy is Mr. Pickens Naegle, the assistant to the Solicitor, who as the law clerk of the office now receives \$2,500 a year. Mr. Hanna, for his long service in the government department and extensive acquaintance with public men, had been rewarded with the salary of \$4,000 a year "during the service of the present incumbent." The Comptroller has this week decided that with the death of Mr. Hanna the salary of the place becomes what it formerly was, \$2,500. It had been expected that the place would go to some prominent politician as a reward for faithful labor in the vineyard.

The reports from Manila of the progress of work on the military map of the Island of Luzon indicate that nearly the entire island has been traversed and the survey is nearly completed. The task has been a difficult one and the officers engaged on it have endured many privations and hardships. The policy of making military maps of Cuba and the Philippine Islands has entailed a vast amount of hard work on Army officers, but the value of such information can hardly be overestimated. It was found that the Spanish maps of both Cuba and the Philippines were grossly inaccurate, and in case of a foreign war involving operations in either territory the American forces would have been handicapped severely for want of adequate knowledge of the ground over which the armies might be disposed.

The question has arisen whether the Commanding General, Philippines Division, has the authority to transfer from one battalion to another majors in the Philippine Scouts. Under the Act of Oct. 1, 1890, it is held by the Judge Advocate General that all appointments in the line of the Army are by commission in the arm of the Service and not in a particular regiment or other organization. While the office of major of Philippine Scouts is filled by detail, a form of exercising the power of appointment, but differing from that laid down in the Constitution, from the fact that the Act of 1890 is silent as to the authority by which transfers are made, no legal objection can be seen to the adoption of a regulation giving the Commanding General of the Philippines Division the authority to make the transfers desired.

Panama has agreed to pay an indemnity of \$14,000 in settlement for attacks made upon Americans in 1906 and 1908. Of this amount \$5,000 is offered for an attack made July 1, 1906, when several officers of the U.S.S. Columbia were set upon and brutally clubbed by the Panamanian police and thrown into jail, where they were obliged to remain several hours. Panama agrees to dismiss, by Presidential decree, all the police officers who were present at the time. As an indemnity in the case of Boatswain's Mate Rand, of the U.S.S. Buffalo, who was killed following an unprovoked attack on Americans during a riot in September, 1908, \$8,000 is offered, and for the stabbing of a sailor named Ceislisk, of the same ship, \$1,000 will be paid.

The 3d Battalion of the 28th Infantry, Major Fielder M. M. Beall commanding, arrived at Fort Snelling, Minn., July 31, after a march of over 300 miles from Watertown, S.D., where it has been helping in the instructions of the citizen soldiery of that state. The three hundred men and twenty horses and mules in the command were in perfect condition. There was but one accident on the way up, the breaking of two wheels on a wagon, which delayed the command almost a day. There was but one man on the sick list, and he was sent home by train. Major Beall was enthusiastic over the results accomplished at the camp. The idea of the government's having joint instruction camps appears to him as one of the best methods of instructing the state militia.

The Compañía Trans-Atlantica, which transported the Spanish prisoners of war from Manila to Spain in 1898, has begun suit before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to enjoin the Secretary of the Treasury from paying to J. M. Ceballos & Company, steamship agents of New York, the judgment of \$205,614, awarded by the United States Supreme Court to cover the difference between the actual allowance for transportation of the Spanish officers and their families as third-class and as first-class passengers. The company claimed that Ceballos obtained the judgment without consulting it, and that the money is really due to the Spanish government.

Five surveys are being made on the eastern shore of Maryland and Delaware under the direction of Major W. E. Craighill, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., for the river and harbor works and fortifications of the district of Baltimore. The surveys are being made on the Broad Creek river, Delaware, from its mouth to Laurel; on the Wicomico river, at Salisbury, Md., from the foot of Main street to the Salisbury Mill dam; in Cambridge harbor, Md.; on the Corsica river, Maryland, and on the Nanticoke river, in Delaware and Maryland, between Seaford and Woodland.

THE NATIONAL HIGHWAYS BILL.

Representative Maynard, of Virginia, on July 31 introduced in the House a measure, H.R. 11907, authorizing the appointment of a National Highways Commission to determine the location and cost of routes for seven great national highways, beginning at the national capital and described below. The bill appropriates \$1,000,000, and the commission is to be constituted as follows: The President, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Chief of Engineers, U.S.A.; three Senators, four Representatives, seven members of the Engineers Corps, U.S.A., one of whom may be a retired Chief of Engineers; seven civil engineers, and five distinguished citizens. The bill particularly specifies that the five distinguished citizens shall include "the originator of the measure, Hon. J. Floyd King, ex-member of Congress, from Louisiana." All appointments are to be by the President, but the seven civil engineers are to be nominated by the Society of Civil Engineers of the United States. The bill seeks the construction of the following national highways, to be named, in the order of their mention, as follows: Washington, Roosevelt, Lincoln, Jefferson, Grant, Monroe, Lee. They are to connect Washington, D.C., (1) with Portland, Me., passing through Baltimore, Wilmington, Philadelphia, Trenton, New York, Hartford and Boston; (2) with Niagara Falls, via Gettysburg, Harrisburg and Buffalo; (3) Seattle, via Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis; (4) San Francisco, via St. Louis; (5) San Diego, Cal.; (6) Austin, Texas, via Lynchburg and New Orleans; (7) Miami, Fla., via Richmond, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah and Jacksonville. The states to be traversed by one or more of these highways will be Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Maine, New York, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Tennessee, Missouri, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Kentucky, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. These highways must be of uniform width, with a central track for automobiles, with carriageways on either side and sidewalks for pedestrians, while all are to be constructed at the same time. No rail or trainways are to be permitted on them and none must cross them on grade.

Without waiting for the passage of this bill, we note the fact that a year or more ago the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL called attention to the execrable condition of the roads in Virginia, and said that this state would gain much in material progress by improving its highways, which in too many sections are only a little better than they were at the time of the Civil War. We are pleased to note that a good roads movement has been organized in Virginia, and that it is seeking to bring about the building of a great road from Washington to Richmond. President Taft is heartily in sympathy with this movement, and writes that he knows of "nothing that will have a more direct effect in alleviating the difficulties and burdens of the farmer's life, will more stimulate traffic, and add more to the general happiness of the people, than the establishment of good roads throughout the country." From a military viewpoint good roads are very important, for they permit the rapid moving of large masses of troops. If the roads of Virginia had not been rendered impassable during the rainy season, our Army would have been able to proceed against General Lee without those necessary delays which prolonged the Civil War by months. One has but to see the monthly fairs throughout the year in the French towns to understand the unifying influence of good roads in enabling the people of neighboring communities to come together for trade, without the expense of railroad transportation.

WAR AS VIEWED FROM A STUDY WINDOW.

In the columns of the July Crown, the brilliantly edited Episcopal monthly of Newark, N.J., we find a long paper by the Rev. William Hibbard, a vice-president of the American Peace Society, entitled "Does the United States Need a Great Army and a Great Navy?" Some of the statements are so ludicrously incorrect that we opine that the keen sense of humor possessed by the editor, the Rev. E. A. Wason, Ph.D., permitted them to creep into his entertaining and illuminating columns. We republish some of them and hesitate to comment upon them, as they seem to answer themselves so satisfactorily. They are interesting as revealing the wrong premises from which so many well intentioned men like Mr. Hibbard attempt to reason on matters military. Among Mr. Hibbard's statements are these:

"The United States have done this [made great material progress] because they have had peace—more than a hundred years of almost unbroken peace."

"Our people have not been distracted by war nor crushed by burdensome taxes to support a great Army and Navy."

"A German authority has said: 'In Germany every peasant who toils carries a soldier upon his back.'"

"General Grant said: 'The United States does not need a standing army. All it needs is a national police.'"

"Large armies and navies are almost as sure to draw nations into war as gravitation is to draw downward."

"There is not a nation in the world that is the enemy of the United States, and none that she need fear if her course is just."

"If there should be an actual occasion for war, which is scarcely possible, we can depend upon the loyalty of our people to rally to the support of our people, the government. This was abundantly proved, as one of the chief justices of New York has said, when President McKinley called for 200,000 men and 700,000 responded and offered their services."

"Is it not a significant fact that in one hundred and twenty-five years the United States has not been attacked by a foreign foe?"

If Mr. Hibbard had read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of June 19 last, page 1192, he would have found the exact figures as to the time this nation has spent in War. We there showed that, not counting the numerous Indian outbreaks that are not classed as wars, this country has spent about thirty per cent. of the 120 years since 1789 in war. "More than a hundred years of almost unbroken peace!" when we have had six foreign wars and have had the greatest civil war known to history. Since the beginnings of this nation we have had two wars with England and one each with France, Tripoli, Mexico and Spain. The cost of our pensions has been greater than the amounts spent by some of the greatest nations on their armies. In 1908 the United States disbursed in pensions the enormous sum of \$153,093,086, while the net cost of the British army and its operations

for 1908-9 will amount to only \$138,800,000. This cost for pensions is directly attributable to war, despite our "almost unbroken peace of one hundred years." If Germany has been so weighed down by the German soldier on the back of every peasant, how does it happen that it has made the greatest strides in its history under the system of compulsory military service and large standing army of the last thirty-odd years? We should like Mr. Hibbard to point out when and where General Grant expressed himself as against a regular army. Instead of large armies and navies being causes of war, modern history shows they are the most powerful deterrents of war. The overwhelming superiority of England on the sea for decades has not spurred her to war, and the mighty army at the call of the German Emperor has not disturbed the peace of Europe in the twenty years he has sat on the throne.

But the most charmingly artless of all the statements of Vice-President Hibbard and the one that most clearly reflects the narrow view of human affairs that is inevitable to the man that looks at life with the small perspective of a study window is the assertion that "the United States need fear no nation if her own course is just." This assumption that justice begets justice, and that right breeds right, would take the lock off the door of Mr. Hibbard's house and abolish the police force. Why should a nation any more than an individual neglect precautions against attack? If it is all right for Mr. Hibbard to lock his doors at night lest some burglar should enter, why should not the United States, have a lock on its national doors in the shape of Army and Navy to protect itself as well? Does Mr. Hibbard, after putting the cat outdoors at night and getting ready to retire, say to himself: "I shall not bolt and lock my doors, but shall leave them wide open. There is no enemy I need fear since my course is just"? If Mr. Hibbard should carry out such a policy for about a month, he would be a candidate for the almshouse or some other asylum of refuge, possibly a lunatic asylum. However Mr. Hibbard may like such a course of self-denying trust in mankind, it is not likely that the American people will be eager to follow his example were he to apply his teachings to his own practice.

We regret to see Vice-President Hibbard returning again to that exploded myth of the aroused "loyalty of the people" upon which the government could count, and citing the ghastly record of the unpreparedness of the American people in 1898 in proof of its ability to save the country in time of danger. We won the war with Spain not because of the aroused "loyalty" of the Americans, but because of the military incompetency of the Spaniards and the thorough preparation of our little Army of Regular soldiers. The long-drawn-out Civil War was made possible, inevitable, just because the Government lacked an adequate Regular Army to fall back upon. We have asked Mr. Hibbard some questions, but we hardly expect to receive any answers from him. For years we have pinned the antimilitarists down to facts, and without exception they dodge the issue and run away, probably on the principle that

He who talks and runs away
May live to talk another day.

WHO ARE THE SNOBS?

The Chautauqua Assembly was not honored nor was its reputation added to by the address given there on July 29 by Professor Zueblin, formerly of the University of Chicago and president of the American League for Civic Improvement, whose words were more offensively untrue than any we have heard from a reputable platform for years. "We are turning out of West Point and Annapolis a generation of snobs," Professor Zueblin is quoted as saying. "These young soldiers are brought up to think themselves better than their fellows. Simply because they wear the garb of the soldier or sailor they consider themselves on a different plane from their fellow-Americans. These snobbish young warriors-to-be always remind me of an incident famous in German military annals. A sprightly young petty officer, whose only military service had been in the training schools and on the ballroom floor, thought he saw a chance to get off a clever quip before the ladies. So he pranced up to the General and said: 'Why, General, your uniform smells fearfully of camphor.' The grizzled old warrior turned on this military product of the new generation: 'You don't know that smell, young man,' he snorted. 'That's not camphor; it's powder.' The same thing could be said about our West Pointers. Army life is tremendously generating in its influence."

Col. C. W. Larned, U.S.A., professor at West Point, replied to Professor Zueblin in a letter in the New York Times, but we fear his reply was too subtly sarcastic and delicately ironical to make much of an impression upon Zueblin or the class he represents. This occasion is analogous to one in which an elderly officer of the Army once figured. He was pestered by a blackguard who followed him to his house. Asked what he had said to the fellow, the stately old colonel replied: "Said? It was not an occasion for words, sir. It called for my boot." If Professor Zueblin has not been the victim of a sensational journalist, this closing part of Professor Larned's reply is too elevated and noble in tone to make any impression upon so callous a nature: "I much prefer to believe that the Dr. Zueblin of the press despatch is a creature of the jaded fancy of a tired reporter. So much erudition, coupled with such copious prejudice and ethical sympathy, is unthinkable. I should be sorry for his emotional condition could the veil have been lifted from his clouded vision during the deliverance of the camphor anecdote, and the shades revealed to him of the large company of young graduates who have left their bodies upon the battlefields of the Spanish and Philippine wars, or in our foreign possessions through wounds, disease and exposure in active service. Army life may be 'degenerating' to the physical energies, but it encourages a love of truth, of courtesy, of fairness, and an unquenchable repugnance for slander and defamation."

A splendid test by which to judge the snobbishness of Army officers has been afforded by the Police Department of the city of New York. Graduates of the Military Academy have been at the head of that force more than once. For chief, or head commissioner, it has had such men as Gen. Fitz John Porter, Gen. "Baldy" Smith, Gen. Francis V. Greene and Gen. Theodore A. Bingham. As the head of the police these men were brought under the close scrutiny of the critical, often querulous, New York public, and whatever has been said of them in other respects, the charge of snobbishness was never made against them. Policemen who wish to do their duty and to be free from the contaminating clutch of the ward politician will tell any student of city affairs that they would rather serve under an officer of the Army than under even so

distinguished a head as ex-Chief Devery, of recent and odorous memory, whom a Tammany mayor once apostrophized as the "best chief of police New York ever had." A young man who is trained to command men and who is the daily wearer of a uniform like a cadet naturally acquires a reserve which is a perfectly proper thing in his case, but may be mistaken for snobbishness by what are aptly described as the "one gallus" men. We are reminded of the countryman who visited a large city for the first time in his life. On his return he was asked how he liked the police. "They're the most stuck-up things I ever see. Why, I started to tell one of 'em about my sorrel horse having the epizooty, and he never even listened to me. They're no gentlemen, them policemen." The charge that a man is favored at West Point because of his birth or family influence, which is brought by a correspondent of the New York Times, is so completely answered by the record of the Academy for more than a hundred years that it is not worthy of notice.

SPANISH TROUBLES.

Military experts will realize a certain justice in the protests of the Spanish people against the war with the Moors, for the more one studies the topography of Morocco and the character of the Moors the more one is convinced that Spain has a task ahead of it fitted to strain to the utmost the military resources of the nation and the patience of the people. The present trouble has arisen over the violation of treaty obligations in connection with the attempts of Spanish companies to operate mines at Beni Bufrur, a dozen miles southeast of Melilla, a Spanish city on Cape Tres Forcas, the most prominent projection of land between the pillars of Hercules and Carthage. A concession was granted by the Morocco government for these operations, but it has been arbitrarily repudiated by the usurping Sultan, as has also a treaty binding the Sultan to maintain a force there sufficient to keep the tribesmen in order. The Riff tribes have risen to prevent the workings of the mines, and recent advices say that a holy war has been proclaimed among the tribes from Melilla to Ceuta. The Riff country is mountainous, barren and arid and has never been explored. No roads cross the section and military operations therefore would be extremely difficult in face of the fifty thousand fanatical warriors whom a holy war can raise against a Christian invader.

While the Moors are having their own troubles with rival sultans, the Spaniards are little better off with the uprisings in the various parts of the kingdom. The mutterings that have been heard in the country since the war with America, which revealed to the people the rottenness of the bureaucratic government, have aroused less bitterness against the Americans than against the government and the monarchy. Unfortunately at this juncture Spain is ruled by a young man who gives little promise of developing those qualities of leadership which the country stands so much in need of to-day. The worst rioting has occurred at Barcelona, where the savagery of the revolutionists exceeded the fierceness manifested in the revolt of March, 1902. For six days the rioters had possession of much of the city. Thirty-eight churches and convents were burned, priests were shot and nuns violated. When the troops arrived the mobs placed old men, women and children from the asylums in front of the barricades to prevent the soldiers from firing. Anarchists and socialists, foreign and native, have been conspicuous, using the excitement as a means of furthering their propaganda, and the leader and more than one hundred of the principal men in the Socialist party have been imprisoned. The mobs at first got the upper hand, as the prefect would not let the military handle the situation, but believed that the police would be able to keep order. On Aug. 2 the worst of the disorders were practically ended and business was resuming its wonted course. The distress of the people in Barcelona was great. The markets were protected by troops. But for the army the leading cities of Spain might have fallen into the hands of revolutionists as bloody and merciless as those which made the French Revolution such a saturnalia of blood. There seemed to be no definite purpose among the Spanish rioters. Sacred relics were tossed into the flames and images desecrated, as if the mobs sought revenge against the Church. The attacks upon defenseless women and children showed that the rioters were not animated by any intelligent ideas of reform, but that plunder and rapine were their first and main thought.

The character of the Spaniard has changed very little since the days of 1873, when occurred the great uprising in favor of the young Don Carlos (Charles VII). At that time our warships were off the Spanish coast, and in enjoying a leave of absence ashore, one of the young American naval officers, Edward W. Very, who was then a lieutenant in our Navy, was caught in the rush of the revolutionists and kept for weeks in Granada, unable to get back to the fleet. However, he obtained so good an insight into the condition of things in Spain that he was asked by Admiral Case, U.S.N., in command of the squadron off the coast, to make a report, which pleased the Admiral so much that he asked the Department to have it published, and it appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on Oct. 18, 1873. Lieutenant Very was an adventurous and daring young officer, and, though at the sentimental age when the dark-eyed señoritas of the distracted country might have enticed him from his duty, he proved himself charm-proof and spent his time observing the political conditions rather than the loveliness of the ladies. The following extract from his report proves interesting reading at this time, as revolutionary conditions do not appear to have changed greatly in Spain since he wrote. "From what little I saw of the army," Lieutenant Very said, "I can form but one conclusion: Neither officers nor soldiers lack courage, and I believe that, well led, they will fight as well as any troops in the world who are not thoroughly enthusiastic in their work. But the art of war is unknown in Spain. The soldiers are left unprovided for, simply because there is no one who knows how to take care of them. Lack of care, hard fare and a dress calculated to kill a man in a hot climate wear them down in a month more than would be the case with English or Prussian soldiers in a year's campaign. It can scarcely be otherwise, as during the campaign of only a month the sun appears to have been the only formidable enemy they have to encounter. They have been marching through the most fertile parts of Spain unmolested, except at Seville and Cadiz, and even there it can scarcely be called hard fighting, where in four days of siege and street fighting, with at least 12,000 men engaged on both sides, the result shows a list of less than 1,000 killed and wounded. Leaving out of consideration the politicians who form the central government party at Madrid, and 'whose works are past finding out,' as far as I have been able to observe, the wealthy and middle classes are per-

fectly indifferent under what form of government the country is placed. All they ask is to be let alone; even demands for money made by the canaille fail to arouse them to the expression of any decided opinion. It seems to be an article of faith with every true Spaniard to cry, "Abajo los Carlitos!" (Down with the Carlists) but beyond that they never venture. It is in consequence of this indifference that even in the most disturbed districts business is carried on without interruption, save when a new party springs up, when shopkeepers close their doors and all peacefully disposed persons leave the disturbed town until quiet is restored, when business is resumed as if nothing had happened. I have seen Granada under the control of three different parties, and have found that those people who should be the controllers are always mere nonentities, simply in favor of the party in power."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

We would advise our modest Army officers not to read "Real Letters of a Real Girl," just issued by the C. M. Clark Company, Boston, for there is this tribute to them at page 240, which we are sure they will be unable to read without blushing: "My dear girl, you will never know until you are in the Army yourself how perfectly adorable Army officers are. Everyone knows they are simply fascinating to young girls, in their becoming uniforms and brass buttons, but the place to see their real worth is with a poor, old married girl, with a sick husband and no end of worries. From now on, I look at a shoulder strap as merely a modified form of halo." There can be no doubt about the author being an Army girl, though she hides her identity behind the pen name of "Betty." The breeziness of the contents may be imagined from the informal character of the introduction, which reads thus: "Lovingly dedicated to Bessie, the unfortunate victim of the following inky spasms." This is how the Tommy Atkinses of the British army impressed this bright girl: "There is only one street of any importance in Gibraltar, where it is a blessed thing to be slender (you notice I don't say skinny), for the sidewalks are just two feet wide. Fortunately the street itself is kept immaculately clean and nearly everyone walks there. Every Tommy carries his 'swagger' or 'dinky' stick. It seems almost as much a part of him as his little pill-box cocked over one ear. We promptly invested in several. The sticks are all ornamented with silver tops, bearing the device of the special regiment Tommy belongs to, and there are many different designs. As there is no Women's Christian Temperance Union here, Tommy has a splendid regimental canteen, where he can drink his beer from pewter pintpots at a shilling a gallon, and the profits, which come to about two hundred pounds a month, are devoted to improving his mess. Lucky Tommy." This is a woman's idea of Japan: "From the first glimpse of Japan to the last, everything about it was perfect. No fairyland ever boasted anything so bewitching as the little Jap babies. How I wanted to bring you one. On Friday we took a trip to Mogi, which seems like a dream. No Pooh Bah, Yum Yum, or Pitti Sing ever approached the fascination of the real thing. Such politeness, such daintiness. I felt as big as a carabao among them."

The 1909 edition has recently appeared of "The Naval Pocket Book," the convenient little volume of information as to the navies of the world, edited by G. S. Laird Clowes, and published by W. Thacker & Co., London. It contains many diagrammatic plans of vessels of war, and is corrected up to April 10, with addenda to June 1, 1909. No marked changes have been made in the form of the book, but in all parts the information has been very carefully revised and brought up to date. The ships of Great Britain appear first, other countries following in alphabetic order. Useful tables appear giving data as to drydocks of the world, and as to guns and small arms of the various nations. Altogether the Naval Pocket Book is a compact volume of all manner of naval information, arranged in most convenient form for ready reference.

Among the latest of the funny men to reach the dignity of book-form is Walt Kuhn, the artist who puts all sorts of funny-looking birds into ridiculously human situations, and underneath places their supposed remarks. The title of the book is "A Little Bird Told Me," and the publishers are the Life Company, New York.

Thomas Gold Frost has made the conqueror of Appomattox the hero of a story entitled "The Man of Destiny," published by the Gramercy Publishing Company, New York. The preface says that "the love theme herein presented is purely the creature of the author's imagination, set in a background of historic facts," but where the reader is to discriminate between these "historic facts" and the "imagined facts" is not made clear. It is the weakness of the average reader of a novel to live the life of the hero so vividly that much that is said of him in the romance soon becomes in the reader's mind associated with the actual history of the person whose life is depicted in the pages. The love romance in the life of the hero which is told, beginning on page 301, has no foundation whatever in the life of General Grant, and does him a gross injustice. One of the strong points in his life was that he was not given to promiscuous admiration of the fair sex, and that his home life was ideal. To picture him as having stood outside of a house in Washington on a cold night and watched his rival carrying off the only girl he loved, is to raise a question as to the legal right of even a novelist to put afloat wrong ideas of a public man. To say, as is stated at page 297, that a captain of the Army at a remote post in California was bribed to report to the colonel that Grant was under the influence of liquor, and that all this was part of a plot of another officer at the post, who sought the degradation of Grant that he might win his fiancée from him, in which design the book says he succeeded, is to carry the privilege of the novelist too far. The "historic facts" give no ground for such false statements. Grant was graduated in 1843, engaged in 1845, and was married in 1848. His resignation from the Army did not occur till 1854. "The loss of the woman that he loved, which came as a result of his resignation," could therefore never have happened to him. In the preface the author says for his work that it is "a serious attempt to interpret and illumine a great life in the hope that the youth of this country *** may draw hope and aspiration from its pages." We may take the liberty of suggesting that there is a better way to improve the youth of the country.

The Intrepid, Apollo and Tribune, three British cruisers of the second class that had been ordered to be scrapped, have been rescued from the shipbreakers and will be converted at small expense into quite efficient mine layers. Each has a speed of 18 knots.

BRITISH NAVAL REVIEW.

Spectacular in the extreme was the final pageant of the great 1909 maneuvers of the British fleet, when on July 31, on the Solent, eighteen miles of warships were reviewed by King Edward and Queen Alexandra. The fleet anchored in three main columns, with smaller craft in flanking lines, every ship dressed and newly painted. The scene as the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, bearing their Majesties, escorted by the Admiralty yachts, and the White Star line steamer Adriatic, on which members of the Houses of Lords and Commons had gathered, passed down the lanes of ships, was strikingly picturesque. Alongside the war fleet lay white-hulled squadrons of pleasure and racing yachts, including a number of American boats, assembled for the Cowes regatta on Aug. 2, all flaggaged and with their decks bright with the costumes of women. The surrounding waters were crowded with steamers and craft of all kinds, thronged with spectators. The gaiety of the scene was greatly heightened by the permission given the officers to entertain their friends. Every warship was dispensing hospitality with naval lavishness, and the preponderance of women in summer garments gave the quarterdecks the appearance of garden parties in miniature. Every type of vessel in the British navy was represented, every description of gun or other weapon, while as an arm of war each of its component parts was complete in itself.

A civil engineer, writing to The London Times, makes some interesting comparisons between the present fleet and that which assembled at Spithead in 1889. The 1889 review comprised 112 vessels, including 20 battleships, 29 cruisers, 15 gunboats, six coast defense ships, and four special vessels. Leaving out of account the destroyers and submarines, the present fleet numbers 53 ships, but its battleships, cruisers and scouts have an aggregate tonnage of 670,000, or just about double that of the 112 vessels at Spithead twenty years ago. Dealing next with averages. In 1889 the average first-class battleship was 10,053 tons, 9,492 horsepower, and 14.4 knots speed; the second-class battleship was of 6,184 tons, 5,175 horsepower, and 12.42 knots speed; the average first-class cruiser was 6,113 tons, and 7,914 horsepower, with a speed of 15.55 knots. The classification is different to-day, but if we group all the battleships as of one great class and all the cruisers as another great class, we get the following averages: Battleships, 15,930 tons; 17,790 horsepower; 19.19 knots. Cruisers, 11,030 tons; 22,145 horsepower; 22.59 knots. Scouts, 2,861 tons; 10,192 horsepower, and 25.25 knots. Of the 24 battleships in the Thames fleet, there was none of earlier construction than 1901; five were completed in 1905, four in 1906, and three in 1909.

The fleet of 150 British warships that was assembled in the Solent and the Thames represented a total displacement of 796,147 tons, and the original cost of construction of these vessels amounts to \$315,000,000. The London Globe values the twenty-four battleships at \$160,000,000 and the sixteen armored cruisers at \$99,850,500. The fighting points of this armada are put at 1,750 for the battleships and \$50 for the armored cruisers, an aggregate of 2,600, compared with 2,160 for the whole of the United States Navy and 1,340 for that of the German fleet. The war game points given to the 20 battleships and 22 armored cruisers of the British navy that did not appear in the Thames review, being either on foreign station or in reserve, represent a total of 1,740, which figure is of itself 30 per cent. superior to that of the entire German fleet.

On the occasion of the first official visit of the Russian Czar to England, when he on Aug. 2 visited the British fleet of 150 warships at Cowes, King Edward, in toasting his Imperial guest, said: "I am glad that you have had the opportunity of seeing the most powerful and the largest fleet ever assembled, but I trust your Majesty will never look upon these ships as a symbol of war, but, on the contrary, as a protection to our coasts and commerce, and, above all, as a means for upholding the interests of peace."

The twenty-four battleships that formed part of the 150 war vessels recently participating in the British North Sea maneuvers and the Thames review include six types. Four of these are Dreadnoughts, and besides the one giving the name to the class these are the Bellersphon, Temeraire and Superb, all four alike in appearance except that the Dreadnought's after tripod mast is shorter than the foremost. The last three, however, embody some important structural improvements as well as improvements in other directions. They are also rather larger, 18,600 tons displacement to the Dreadnought's 17,900. In other particulars, says the Hampshire Telegraph, one description will do for all four. Each ship is 490 feet long by 82 feet in width. The turbine engines of 23,000 horsepower give a speed of 21 knots an hour, or faster than a cruiser could steam a few years ago. They are protected on the sides by eleven inches of hardened or Krupp steel, which is continued right to the ends, where it tapers down to three inches. They each carry ten 12-inch 58-ton guns of the latest pattern, and sixteen 4-inch guns. The former are mounted in pairs in five barbettes protected by 12-inch armor plates, three barbettes being in the forepart of the vessel and two in the afterpart, so that the right ahead or astern fire is six guns and eight on the broadside. Each of these huge weapons throws a projectile of 850 pounds' weight, and at 4,000 yards it can penetrate a 12-inch Krupp steel plate. A shell could be thrown for many miles. The 4-inch weapons are intended to resist torpedo attack, but the battle strength depends on the 12-inch guns. They all have tripod masts, with fire control stations on each mast, from which there is a wonderful system of communication to the guns and all parts of the ship. Contrary to the rule in all other ships, the crew live aft in all the Dreadnoughts, battleships or cruisers, the officers living amidships and forward. This has been so arranged in order that they may be nearer the fighting quarters so as to be at once ready in case of emergency. The complement consists of 850 officers and men, for whom the accommodation is particularly commodious. It only remains to be said that three more are completing, the St. Vincent, Collingwood and Vanguard, and one other, the Neptune, is on the building slip at Portsmouth. We have, therefore, eight of this type of ship built or building. The Lord Nelson and the Agamemnon are of 16,500 tons; the eight King Edwards displace 16,350 and are 543 feet long; the six Formidables are of 15,000 tons; the three Russells of 14,000, and the Albion is of 12,950. Very interesting ships are the Indomitable cruisers, which by reason of their great displacement, size and endurance powers, are more generally classed as cruiser-battleships or Dreadnought cruisers. The Indomitable, Inflexible and Invincible, for all practical purposes, are battleships, and many naval men regard them as such. They were completed last year, designed not merely for speed, but so as to accompany it with the maximum amount of smashing power. The length in each case is 530 feet, and

width 78 feet, displacement 17,250 tons, engines (on the turbine principle) of 35,000 horsepower. Designed speed 25 knots, but the Indomitable in her famous run home last year across the Atlantic from Canada with the Prince of Wales on board did 26 knots, and a few weeks ago the Invincible did close on 28 knots for several hours. The belt armor is seven inches thick, of Krupp steel. The armament, on the "all big-gun" principle, consists of eight 12-inch 58-ton guns, mounted in pairs in barbettes protected by ten-inch armor and disposed in echelon. For anti-torpedo armament they each carry sixteen 4-inch guns. Five torpedo tubes. Complement, 850 men. Their masts are tripods.

DEFENSE OF PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

An article appearing in the May number of the Journal of the Infantry Association under "A Filipino Army" contains many severe strictures upon the Scout service. Four years and a half ago there were no Regular officers attached to the Scouts, and if "the Scouts have lost their character as such" it has been lost under officers of the Regular Army (generally Infantrymen), who have been detailed with them since that time. At the time these officers joined the Scouts the organization was widely scattered. Prior to Feb. 28, 1904, the Scouts saw much field service. Peace conditions have been gradually established since, and some of the evils that creep into the military Service during periods of inaction may be noticed in the Scouts. Probably too much impedimenta has been accumulated, but in the large majority of cases it has been taken over from outgoing regular organizations. Scout battalions are gradually replacing the Regular organizations in the provincial districts to permit the War Department to carry out its scheme of establishing large American garrisons, and the Scouts have been of great assistance to the Regular Army in this matter. These outgoing troops leave much rubbish behind that is issued to the Scouts, who use it for a while and then place it before a surveying officer. Much of this junk could not be sold or given away. By what process of reasoning \$2,000,000 is given as the amount the Scouts will draw from the next quartermaster appropriation is not explained, but if this calculation is based upon the amount of property shown as having been worn out by fair wear and tear at Scout posts during the past few years it is not very accurate, as most of the surveys sent up from Scout posts have been on old property inherited from white infantry. In fact, this is true since the day the Scouts were first organized.

There is a great outcry about the Scout's equipment, and in view of the constant and long-continued howl on this subject it is well to bring up the point. A scout is allowed in garrison one cot, one blanket, one mosquito bar, an individual messing outfit and a shelter half. In the field he carries a mosquito bar, shelter half (or poncho), an extra pair of socks, a cake of soap and a comb, beside a messing outfit. The pack is light and is not a drag on the man. In going into the field the men often carry nothing but their rifles, belts and ammunition, canteen and haversack, and purchase rations where same can be procured, using commissary savings. How a scout company could possibly use 700 cargadores for a few days' field service, as stated in the article referred to, is incomprehensible. The number of cargadores authorized in the Department of Luzon for a scout company during the ladron troubles was ten per company, provided the expedition lasted over three days. For a shorter period the men carried their own rations. In the Department of Visayas during the pulajane troubles the department commander authorized twenty-five cargadores per company. So an officer using 700 cargadores in the Department of Luzon would have had to pay for 690 out of his own pocket, and in the Department of the Visayas he would have had to pay for 675. If 700 cargadores were used it must have been for some special service, such as cutting trails for white troops or carrying rations to outlying stations, and authority for this must have been secured from the department commander. Rations can be commuted, and when troops are operating in districts where supplies can be purchased it is often done, thus saving the expense of cargadores even on extended expeditions.

In order to amuse the men pool tables have been purchased, and post exchanges established. These are not strict military necessities, but no sane commanding officer would object to them on the ground that they would effect the "mobility" of the Scout organization in the event of war "with a first-class Asiatic power."

In regard to shoes being issued to the Scouts, this matter was carefully considered by a board of officers, the president of the board being a well-known Infantry officer, about four years ago. The Scouts had been wearing shoes at that time for a period of about four years, and as a result the board was able to collect much valuable data on the subject. The board recommended that the shoes be retained. If shoes decrease the mobility of Scout troops they should also decrease the mobility of white troops. At the end of summer in the States the feet of the barefoot boy are as tough as those of a Filipino, and the feet of an American soldier could doubtless be toughened by removing his shoes. However, no man's feet will withstand daily contact with sharp rocks, nor could a line of shoeless men be put through brush and briars or over smoldering cogon grass without great injury and hardship. Anyone who has seen the bloody feet and legs of the cargadores when going through sections where the leech abounds would ever recommend taking the shoes away from the Scouts.

The Filipino ration is also bitterly attacked. This ration was the result of the labors of a board of officers convened about five years ago. We had then had several years' experience with the Scouts and several different rations had been tried. General Lee, U.S.A., retired, and many other experienced officers recommended the straight American ration. Some weight certainly must be given to the opinions of men who have grown old and distinguished in the Service. If a scout is required to perform heavy labors (and they are kept on the jump these days), he must have a heavy ration. If it is a military error to feed a Filipino a decent ration because the same cannot be given him during war, the argument must apply with equal force to the American. Common sense would seem to incline to the view that strong, healthy, well-fed men are better military material than listless weaklings.

A recent mutiny is given as a reason why the Scouts are not good infantry. Much has been made of this little affair, which arose over some misunderstanding about the men not being allowed to take their wives and children along. Had these women and children never been permitted to go with the company in the first place there would have been no talk of mutiny. Because a herd of carabao stampeded a regiment of infantry some years ago in Luzon is not ground for saying that the entire Infantry arm is

worthless. It is also claimed in this same article that the late division meet demonstrated the fact that Scouts were worthless as infantry. At the close of the campaign in the 3d Separate Brigade, some years ago, Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, in thanking the troops for their work, stated that the American Army had never before operated in a terrain so difficult, with the possible exception of Samar, as that lying within the territorial limits of the 3d Brigade. The Scouts were used a great deal in that campaign. At the close of the operations in Samar, June, 1907, General Smith stated in a general letter of thanks that while all had done well, most of the credit for the restoration of peace conditions in the island was due to the Scouts. If there was much criticism of the Scouts at the division meet, there was also a great deal of praise, but if there had been none the two campaigns above cited are sufficient answer to the charge, as in both of these campaigns the Scouts operated with and did practically the same class of duty as the Infantry.

Coming back to the question of expense, a fairly accurate idea can be gotten as to the annual expense of an enlisted scout by considering the following figures: Pay, \$100; clothing, \$37; subsistence, \$65; ammunition allowance, \$13; total, \$214. For medical attendance of Q.M. and ordnance materials and cost of transporting ration, under \$86 per man, unless a very high rent figure is charged against us for the use of the old and generally dilapidated barracks (which are kept in repair by scout labor) we inherited from the Regular troops. Total, about \$300 per year, excluding the officers. By what process of arithmetic the author of "A Filipino Army" arrives at the conclusion that each scout costs the government \$700 per year is as obscure as his statement that while the law provides for 12,000 enlisted scouts it makes no provision for officers. The Scouts did not benefit by the recent pay bill, so the appropriation for 1909 will only be increased by the pay of 50 scout captains, and a few thousand for longevity pay among the enlisted men.

In regard to the officers, to every 816 Infantry soldiers (a regiment) there are 50 Regular officers provided; for two battalions of Scouts, aggregating 880 men, there are 28 officers, and the aggregate pay of these officers would hardly equal half that of their Regular cousins.

It has been decided that enlisted men of the Scouts are entitled to pensions, but none has ever been granted, so far as the writer knows. No retirement has ever been allowed. Considering that the cost of a single American soldier is somewhere between three and four times that of the scout, the money expended in the last eight years on enlisted men of the Regular Army who afterward deserted, added to that represented by the relative difference in our sick reports in the tropics during the last eight years, would probably have maintained the scout organization since its creation.

The old nightmare of treason and disloyalty is again dragged out, and reference is made to the conduct of the native troops toward the Spanish government. Let us cite two instances occurring among the most loyal (the Tagalogos) during the old days. At Macabebes town the little Macs stayed out and defended their trenches for twenty-four hours after every single Spanish officer had escaped, and they had their town sacked and their women mistreated after their surrender. The night Dewey sailed into Manila Bay there was a company of native volunteer infantry stationed in the hills a few miles south of Marangondon, Cavite. After the first few shots were fired the two Spanish officers, with the company, went to the Filipino officer, Sr. Jose Maria Del Rosario, and turned over the company, saying that they had to go to the town of Cavite and that he would hear from them shortly. They took to their heels, spreading the news as they passed through the towns along the way that the cannonading was merely in honor of a new arrival in the royal family. Rosario waited for several days, and hearing nothing, and having nothing to eat, marched his men to Santa Cruz, Cavite, where he procured rations for his company. Time passed and no orders came, and as there was nothing to eat and no instructions of any kind, the detachment gradually broke up and became disorganized. If our officers desert in the face of the enemy we can feel sure that our native force will go to pieces.

The charge that the Filipino soldier will not stand fire has been disproved. Captain Reese's fight against San Miguel is an illustration, and the Hyatt massacre, where every man but one out of a detachment of about forty died with Hyatt, is another. The records of the division are full of instances of their courage and devotion. Just what they will do if placed against a civilized army is unknown, but it is the belief of most scout officers that in their own country they could, company for company, easily defeat any soldiers in the world, our own, of course, excepted. The idea that native troops cannot be used to advantage in the Philippines is a new theory in military history. Every colonizing nation has used native troops, and the most successful—England—most of all. The experience of every colonizing nation in the world, both in ancient and modern times, cannot be far wrong.

While the article before referred to heaps abuse upon the Scout service, not a word is said about the progress our men have made in shooting, nor the services our organization has rendered to the government in the past. Nothing is said about the strong, capable men we are sending back to the people (after their enlistment has expired), nor the immense hold we get on certain parts of the population by having their sons and relatives in our service. If the author of "A Filipino Army" had called it "A Special Plea for an Infantry Increase, With Side Comments on the Inefficiency of the Scouts," the name would have been more appropriate. Infantry officers won't increase their prestige, nor that of their arm, by bitter attacks upon an organization which has saved them many a weary hike, and one which has done so much to make the Philippines a place where white men can live in comfort.

FAIR PLAY.

Camp Connell, Samar, P.I., June 13, 1909.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Chaulmoogar oil treatment for leprosy, which has been used for some time at New Orleans with claimed success, has now been adopted in the Philippines, and gratifying success is reported from the leper colony at Culion and at the San Lazaro hospital. Dr. Victor G. Heiser, Director of Health, tells the Manila Times that there is every reason to believe that in time the disease can be entirely eradicated.

The constabulary mutiny in June at Davao, Mindanao, moved the Manila Times to observe that "of the American women and their conduct when exposed to attack, one cannot go steadily or calmly in writing about them. One's thoughts on the subject come close to prayer. It is good for red blood to read the story of the men and women of Davao who bravely met and fought off the mutineers. Their conduct is worthy of the best traditions of a people

who are still pioneers, the people who reclaimed New England, the South, Kentucky and Ohio, the Mississippi, the West, the Northwest and the Southwest, and who are now reclaiming savage Mindanao." The Cabilnews-American adds that "the Spaniard and the American fought side by side to defend their homes and perhaps the most desirable outcome of this tragedy was the better understanding established between the Spaniard and the American in that corner of the new American empire of Mindanao."

The epidemic of rinderpest which threatened to deprive the Filipino farmer of his valuable work animal, the carabao, has been successfully combated by means of inoculation, especially encouraging reports coming from Cagayan de Luzon, where prompt action saved 95 per cent. of the carabao.

Among the products of the Philippines that offer opportunity to the promoter and await the advent of improved transportation facilities are the turpentine and essential oils. Dr. Raymond F. Bacon, of the Philippine Bureau of Science, has collected over 100 specimens of elemi or resins. The resin is bought by Chinese traders who visit the forests to make their trades with those who tap the trees, taking advantage of the native ignorance of the value of the product. From a lemon grass, called by the natives of Tayabas province "tanglat," and growing wild in many parts of the country, an essential oil of commercial value may be extracted. It is used by the natives as a flavoring sauce, for headache and toothache, and from it citra is made.

The Philippine Constabulary Band, which came to the United States to participate in the inaugural parade in Washington last March, and has since been concertizing in various parts of the country, and was as originally planned to return to Manila by Oct. 1 of this year, has been granted a month's extension, with the express condition that the band remain one month at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.

KUROPATKIN ON RUSSIA'S DEFEAT.

One who reads "The Russian Army and the Japanese War," by General Kuropatkin (E. P. Dutton and Co., New York), can scarcely fail to agree with the opinion of Col. H. O. S. Heistand, U.S.A., that "as a whole the book is rather disappointing." One could feel a greater sympathy with General Kuropatkin's lamentations over the unpreparedness of his country if one did not remember that he himself, as the head of the War Department, may be held responsible for much that was remiss in the administration of the department. However, account must be taken of the impossibility of one man going into a department in which corruption and concealment had become crusted over with the customs of centuries, one might almost say, and bringing it into anything like working order.

This must always be kept in mind in estimating the part that Kuropatkin played in that war, that as the war progressed, and after the exposures following its conclusion brought to light the festering corruption that lay at the heart of the military system of the country, the reputation of Kuropatkin steadily increased until, we think, it is admitted to-day that, considering the material he had at his disposal, his conduct of the campaign, especially against an enemy whose methods of fighting could only be guessed at by the Russians, as the Japanese never before had fought western armies, was distinguished by resourcefulness, strategic qualities of a high order, and an ability to handle a huge army under conditions which an army of that size had never before been called upon to face. If the railway lines had been more efficient, he says, "we could have brought up our troops more rapidly, and as things turned out 150,000 men concentrated at first would have been of far more value than 300,000 gradually assembled, to be sacrificed in detail." General Kuropatkin was distinguished by his resourcefulness, strategic qualities of a high order, and an ability to handle a huge army under conditions which an army of that size had never before been called upon to face. If the railway lines had been more efficient, he says, "we could have brought up our troops more rapidly, and as things turned out 150,000 men concentrated at first would have been of far more value than 300,000 gradually assembled, to be sacrificed in detail." General Kuropatkin was distinguished by his resourcefulness, strategic qualities of a high order, and an ability to handle a huge army under conditions which an army of that size had never before been called upon to face. 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ments. He used to say, in reply, that he never knew any good to come out of sutlers' bills before.

It is many years since I wore the blue, but I never see the figures "18" that my thoughts fail to run back to the memories of the long-gone past, and to the gallant young fellows who wore those numerals on their caps in the troubled days of '61 to '65.

May good luck always attend the old regiment, and may the conscientious painstaking services of Frederick Phisterer never fade from her records.

HENRY HAYMOND,
Late Capt., 18th Inf., Brevet Lieut. Col.

DEATH OF GENERAL LEAVENWORTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The reference to General Leavenworth in a recent number of the JOURNAL recalls the manner of his death as given by Catlin in his "North American Indians," Vol. 2, pages 50 and 70. General Leavenworth commanded an expedition to visit the Comanche and Pawnee Indians in the Southwest. Catlin, in search of material for his work, had permission from the Secretary of War to accompany him. They started from Fort Gibson, designated by Catlin as being at that time the most southwest post of the United States. He does not give any definite date, but it must have been about the year 1834. The expedition was escorted by 800 of the 1st Dragoons and 200 of the 7th Infantry. Upon reaching the mouth of the false Washita, where they made a permanent camp, fully half of the command was down with a severe form of bilious fever, which resulted in many fatalities. Buffalo and other game had been seen in plenty, which the officers frequently hunted. On one occasion the General tried to capture a buffalo calf, and during the chase his horse fell into a hole with his rider, who claimed that he was not hurt, but soon fainted. Soon after he was seized with the prevailing epidemic and Catlin thus writes of him at the Washita camp. "At the time I am writing, the General lies pallid and emaciated before me on his couch, a dragoon fanning him, while he breathes forty or fifty breaths a minute and writhes under a burning fever, although he is yet unwilling to admit that he is sick."

The expedition went on under the command of Colonel Dodge, leaving the General in camp. Later, Catlin says that they received word that the General was dead, and attributes his death to the injury received in the hunt above alluded to. He adds: "My reason for believing this is, that I rode and ate with him every day after the hour of his fall, and from that moment I was quite sure that I saw a different expression on his face from that which he naturally wore, and when riding by his side, two or three days after his fall, I observed to him, 'General, you have a very bad cough,' he replied, 'I have killed myself riding after that devilish calf, and it was a lucky thing, Catlin, that you painted the portrait of me before we started, for it is all that my dear wife will ever see of me."

E. H. KING, M.D.

Muscatine, La., July 31, 1909.

FOREIGN SERVICE TROOPS OF THE LINE.

We publish below, from a circular of the Adjutant General's office, War Department, showing the distribution of troops of the line of the United States Army from Jan. 1, 1866, to June 30, 1909, tables giving in years and months the insular and Alaskan service of the Army between May 1, 1898, and June 30, 1909. In these tables time is reckoned from date of departure from the United States to the date of return thereto:

INSULAR AND ALASKAN SERVICE OF TROOPS OF THE LINE BETWEEN MAY 1, 1898, AND JUNE 30, 1909.

ENGINEERS.

Organization.	P.I.	Cuba	P.R.	Hawaii	Alask.	Total.
	[Y. M.]					
Co. A	5	5	.	6	5	11
Co. B	4	8	.	4	8	16
Co. C	3	5	2	3	7	18
Co. D	2	7	.	2	7	19
Co. E	2	7	11	3	6	25
Co. F	2	6	2	5	5	16
Co. G	2	1	2	2	4	9
Co. H	2	2	9	2	11	25
Co. I	2	4	4	2	8	24
Co. K	2	4	.	2	4	25
Co. L	1	11	4	2	3	28
Co. M	1	11	4	2	3	28

CAVALRY.

1st Cavalry:	Hdqs. & D & K.	5	2	4	7	32
A, B and C.	4	8	2	4	10	33
L and M.	4	5	.	4	5	35
I.	4	2	2	4	4	36
E and G.	2	9	2	2	11	38
F.	2	9	.	2	9	41
H.	2	6	.	2	6	42

2d Cavalry:	Headquarters	2	3	2	4	5
B.	2	2	3	2	4	5
A, C and D.	2	2	3	5	7	53
I, K, L and M.	2	2	3	3	5	54
F.	2	2	3	2	4	55
G.	2	2	3	2	5	56
E and H.	2	2	2	1	5	57

3d Cavalry:	Hdqs. & E & F.	4	11	2	5	1
K.	5	2	2	5	4	6
C.	5	1	2	5	3	6
L.	5	2	2	5	3	6
A and D.	5	1	2	5	4	64
M.	4	11	2	5	65	67
I.	4	2	2	4	66	67
G. and H.	4	1	2	3	67	68
B.	3	11	2	4	68	69

4th Cavalry:	Hdqs. and A.	4	5	4	5	20
C and E.	5	4	.	4	5	4
I and L.	5	2	.	5	4	85
G and K.	5	2	.	5	2	92
B.	4	6	.	4	6	106th
D, F, H and M.	4	1	.	4	1	Company

5th Cavalry:	Hdqs. & K & L.	2	4	1	9	6
A.	5	7	.	1	8	4
B.	2	7	.	1	5	5
I and D.	2	4	.	4	6	6
C.	2	7	.	1	2	6
E and G.	1	3	.	2	1	3
F and H.	1	3	.	1	11	3

6th Cavalry:	Hdqs. A, B & C.	4	8	2	10	10
K.	4	11	2	5	1	5
I, L and M.	4	11	2	4	11	4
H.	4	5	.	4	9	5
D, E and G.	4	5	.	4	7	6
F.	4	2	.	4	4	4

Organization.	P.I.	Cuba	P.R.	Hawaii	Alask.	Total.	Organization.	P.I.	Cuba	P.R.	Hawaii	Alask.	Total.	
7th Cavalry:	Hds., I, K, L, M.	2	1	3	4	5	5	Hdgs. & A, B, C.	3	2	2	1	5	5
E, F, G and H.	2	3	3	4	5	5	C, D, E, G, H.	3	2	2	1	4	5	
A, B, C and D.	2	2	3	3	5	5	F.	3	2	2	1	2	5	
8th Cavalry:	Hdgs., E & H.	2	3	4	5	7	K.	3	2	2	1	3	5	
G.	2	3	3	6	5	8	I, L and M.	3	2	2	1	5	5	
F.	2	3	3	2	5	9	Hdgs. & A, B, C.	6	6	2	1	6	8	
I and M.	2	2	1	3	4	10	D, E, F, G, H.	6	6	2	1	6	8	
K and L.	2	1	3	1	5	11	I, K, L and M.	6	6	2	1	6	8	
A. B and C.	1	11	1	2	5	12	Hdgs. & A, B, C.	3	2	2	1	5	5	
D.	1	11	1	1	5	13	E and H.	3	2	2	1	5	5	
9th Cavalry:	Hdgs., and H.	4	3	2	1	4	14	F.	3	2	2	1	5	5
A, B, C, D & E.	4	4	2	1	5	15	I, K, L and M.	4	3	2	1	6	7	
F.	4	8	.	4	4	16	Hdgs. & A, B, C.	4	3	2	1	5	5	
K.	3	7	.	4	4	17	D, E, F, G, H.	4	3	2	1	5	5	
I.	3	8	.	3	8	18	I, K, L and M.	4	3	2	1	5	5	
L.	3	7	.	2	7	19	Hdgs. & E, G, H.	4	2	1	0	1	5	
T.	3	8	.	2	7	20	I, K, L and M.	4	2	1	0	1	5	
E and G.	2	9	2	1	5	21	Hdgs. & A, B, C, D.	5	3	2	1	0	5	
F.	2	9	.	2	9	22	I.	5	3	2	1	0	5	
G.	2	9	.	2	9	23	Hdgs. & E, F & G.	6	11	10	1	0	16	
H.	2	6	.	2	6	24	I, K, L and M.	6	8	2	1	0	11	
10th Cavalry:	Hds., A, B & D.	2	4	1	1	5	Hdgs. & A, B, C, D.	5	3	1	1	0	5	
K.	2	4	2	1	5	25	I, K, L and M.	5	3	2	1	0	5	
L.	2	4	2	1	5	26	Hdgs. & B, C, D.	5	3	2	1	0	5	
M.	2	4	2	1	5	27	I, K, L and M.	5	3	2	1	0	5	
N.	2	4	2	1	5	28	Hdgs. & C, D.	5	3	2	1	0	5	
O.	2	4	2	1	5	29	Hdgs. & D, E, F & G.	6	11	10	1	0	16	
P.	2	4	2	1	5	30	I, K, L and M.	5	3	2	1	0	5	
Q.	2	4	2	1	5	31	Hdgs. & E, F & G.	6	11	10	1	0	16	
R.	2	4	2	1	5	32	I, K, L and M.	5	3	2	1	0	5	
S.	2	4	2	1	5	33	Hdgs. & B, C, D.	5	3	2	1	0	5	
T.	2	4	2	1	5	34	Hdgs. & E, F & G.	6	11	10	1	0	16	
U.	2	4	2	1	5	35	I, K, L and M.	5	3	2	1	0	5	
V.	2	4	2	1	5	36	Hdgs. & C, D, E, F & G.	6	11	10	1	0	16	
W.	2</td													

After reading the document designated as "memo." and issued by Capt. Fred R. Brown, adjutant, 9th U.S. Inf., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, under date of Aug. 5, we shall follow with interest the further vicissitudes of the regimental history with which the "memo." concerns itself. The adjutant's paper is taken up with extracts from the publishers, explaining why the different dates set for delivery had to be passed. For example, a letter of July 19 expresses regret that "a few scattering cuts were overlooked in our engraving department." Then, on July 22, the adjutant is informed that "the cuts will probably add 200 pages, thus making the book practically double the size of the one you started out to produce." On July 27 the unfortunate adjutant receives word that the composition took longer than was expected because the "copy was not in such condition that our compositors could handle it to any advantage." As the regiment leaves San Antonio on Aug. 20 the publishers have been trying to get the history to the post before that date. This blind copy recalls the experience of a Navy officer, famous for his mystical chirography, who was long head of the Labor Board in the Brooklyn Navy Yard and is now a rear admiral. He had occasion once to give a man a very bad "character" in a letter which, to make it very strong, he wrote with his own hand. Months after he found the man holding a fine position in one of the bureaus in Washington. The officer asked the head of the bureau how he came to employ the man. "Why," the reply was, "on your letter of recommendation." It turned out that the man had realized the undecipherability of the handwriting and had boldly presented the letter of dismissal as a certificate to his worth. Rather than admit he couldn't read the hieroglyphics the bureau head said, "I am glad to hear from my old friend, Captain —," and found a place for the man. The Navy officer, who is witty and appreciates a joke, was asked whether he had the man dismissed. "I did not," he said, "for although nobody could read my writing, that man could certainly read human nature."

Six thousand veterans walked four abreast in the Grand Army review at its forty-third annual convention at Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 11, and despite the great heat of the day, the thermometer marking eighty-three degrees at the commencement of the parade, and a score of veterans being overcome on the march, the review was a success. The 15th U.S. Infantry, from Fort Douglas, led the parade, followed by the Utah National Guard and the carriages conveying the commander-in-chief, his staff and distinguished guests. Illinois led the states. Then came Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and Ohio—down the list to Oklahoma. The Union ex-prisoners of war marched after Oklahoma, while Arkansas showed but four old veterans, and the Utah comrades brought up the rear. To the music of a score of bands the column moved slowly down the broad street past cheering thousands of spectators. Seven blocks, one mile in Salt Lake, brought the head of the procession to Seventh Street, where 1,200 school children in red, white and blue robes and caps formed a beautiful human flag. The living flag joined the parade in marching order and followed the veterans back to the starting point, where the historic ranks passed in review before Henry M. Nevius, commander-in-chief. S. R. Van Sant, former Governor of Minnesota, was elected commander-in-chief of the G.A.R. Aug. 12 by a handsome majority over his only rival, William L. Ketcham, an attorney, of Indianapolis. The same day Commander-in-Chief Nevius made his annual report, in which he said: "On Dec. 31, 1907, the members in good standing of the Grand Army of the Republic numbered 225,157, and there were 13,489 on the suspended list. There were remaining in good standing on Dec. 31, 1908, 220,616 and 8,539 remaining suspended. The number of comrades reported as having died between Dec. 31, 1907, and Dec. 31, 1908, was 10,124. Our gains during the fiscal year by muster, transfer, reinstatement and by gain from delinquent reports total 21,154."

The annual report of the Army Athletic Council, U.S. Military Academy, for the year 1908-1909, which is dated June 30, 1909, has just been published. From this it appears that commencing the season with practically no funds on hand, the treasurer now has a savings bank account of \$8,500. The report is signed by W. B. Gordon, professor of philosophy, president Army Athletic Council, which numbers 1,700 members. "It is generally known," says Professor Gordon, "that voluntary athletics at the Military Academy have not been allowed to interfere with the orderly work of academic instruction and with the maintenance of discipline. This fact has been exemplified in the last two seasons by the loss of the service of two star players, who were taken off the teams, one for disciplinary reasons and one on account of low standing in studies." All cadets except those of doubtful academic standing, who are pronounced physically qualified to participate in athletic sports by the surgeon, are permitted to try for a place on any athletic team for which they are found to possess the necessary physical qualifications. Cadets are permitted to engage in the following athletic competitions during the year: Football, baseball, fencing, basketball, hockey, indoor and outdoor meets and tennis; lacrosse was introduced experimentally this year. The Athletic Council reports that at no time since their introduction have athletics been upon a firmer or more satisfactory basis than now. In number and variety they are sufficiently numerous to offer to every cadet an opportunity to select that particular form for which his physical makeup and aptitude best fit him; while the number of competitions is ample to develop a wholesome desire for athletics and create a healthy spirit of emulation, without infringing upon the sterner and more serious military or academic duties.

The War Department has put in a new wireless plant on Pennsylvania avenue near Seventeenth street, Washington. Work on a steel tower at Fort Myer will soon be started. This will be a short-distance installation for purely experimental purposes. The outfit in place in the experimental laboratory has already talked with Cape Cod. When it is finished it will be able regularly to get Pensacola and other Southern coast points. The current used is taken from the street service and properly attuned to the use of the wireless outfit. It is for experimental work and will not transmit regular Service messages. There is a machine shop and woodworking establishment attached to the plant, where new instruments for field telegraphy, telephoning, the control of gunfire and the like are made up as models and tested for their adaptability to the service. The wireless outfit

is designed for use in the Army dirigible balloon, and has it still, awaiting a trial with the airship. It weighs a little less than seventy pounds, is mounted on a frame not more than two by three feet. The laboratory is working now on some wireless outfit weighing about 120 pounds for use in the field with pack trains, doing away with the necessity of laying ground wires, and putting all branches of an army in instant touch with each other. It is hoped to obtain an instrument that will work in the face of adverse weather conditions and will be practical for field service.

Gen. Henry B. Carrington, U.S.A., retired, has reprinted a pamphlet entitled "The Indian Question," containing his address before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, 1875, and the one before the American Association, Boston, 1881, together with his official reports on the Fort Phil Kearney Massacre an itinerary of the expedition of 1866, to open wagon-road to Montana, maps and illustrations. In the address before the American Association, General Carrington says: "I felt a strange thrill when Iwakura, the chief of the Japan legation which visited this country, gave the reason why he asked that the train might stop at Echo canon long enough for him to look with care at the first red man he saw. I give his exact words for your thought. They were these: 'We have a tradition in Japan that our people came from the skies in a boat, and we have pictures which try to represent our ancestors. I know enough, now, to see that our people could not sail out of the sky; but when I see people here, who for the first time remind me of the pictures of our forefathers, I wonder, with awe, whether America was not their home, and the ocean waves took them to Japan.' Another Asiatic who claimed kin with the native Americans was King Kalakaua, who held that the Incas of Peru were of the same race as the Hawaiians."

A hubbub has been stirred up in Washington by attorneys who look after the money affairs of inmates of the Soldiers' Home because of the alleged withholding of the pension payments of the soldiers in the Home without authority of law. This claim is disproved by a reference to Section 4, Act of March 3, 1883, providing for the government of the Soldiers' Home. Under this law the pensioners are paid a part, or all, of their pension money monthly by the treasurer of the Home. No fine has ever been imposed against inmates and deducted from their pension. The punishment of offenders consists mostly of confinement in the guardhouse, work on the dump, or reduction of amount of the monthly payment of their pension, or dismissal, according to the gravity of the offense. The amount of pension money received by the treasurer of the Home during the last fiscal year was \$173,115.79, and he paid to pensioners and legal heirs of deceased pensioners \$173,576.22. He now has on deposit \$41,273.85 belonging to inmates of the Home. The withholding of money from an inmate is done, in most cases, to prevent his spending it for drink.

The Washington office of the Isthmian Canal Commission received a cablegram on Aug. 11 from the Chief Engineer on the Isthmus, giving the amount of excavation on the Panama Canal for the month of July, 1909, as follows: The total excavation for the month of July was 2,843,260 cubic yards, place measurement, against 2,895,793 cubic yards in the previous month, and 3,156,350 cubic yards in July, 1908, or a decrease of 313,090 cubic yards over the corresponding month in 1908. There were 26 working days in July, 1909, the same as in the previous month, while the rainfall for July was 10.66 inches, against 11.85 inches in June. The average daily output in July was 109,356 cubic yards, against 111,377 cubic yards in June, and 121,398 in July, 1908. The amount of concrete laid during the month of July, 1909, was 8,156 cubic yards, against 13,605 cubic yards in the previous month, and 558,401 cubic yards of fill were placed in dams in July, against 425,924 cubic yards in June.

The Constabulary Board, which convened at Zamboanga, P.I., to investigate the Davao mutiny, which occurred on June 6, submitted a report on Aug. 12 recommending severe punishment for four of the officers of the company in which the mutiny occurred, and the report is approved by Brig. Gen. Harry H. Bandholtz, Chief of the Philippine Constabulary. The investigators demand the resignation of Captain Platak and Lieutenant Dunsforth, on the ground that they are lacking in proper qualifications for command, and recommend the dismissal of Lieutenant Debelaire for unjustly punishing men in his command before the mutiny and for abandoning his post. The report also recommends the reduction of Lieutenant Goicouria to the bottom of the list of lieutenants and his suspension for a month. Special leniency was shown in the case of Goicouria on account of his youth and the bad example set for him by his superior officers.

To the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss D. H. Kinney, Superintendent of Army Nurses, which took effect July 31, President Taft has appointed Miss Jane A. Delano, of New York city, formerly Superintendent of Nurses at Bellevue Hospital and now president of the National Association of Nurses. She is spending the summer in Europe and will assume the duties of the place early in September. While there had been no contest for the appointment, there had been an expectation that the President would apply civil service principles to the choice of a successor to Miss Kinney and that the present chief of nurses or some of the oldest in experience in the corps would receive the reward of good and faithful service. It is said that an effort is to be made next session of Congress to secure legislation that will enlarge the Army Nurse Corps and place it on a more substantial basis, with increased pay for nurses who have given many years of service to the government.

The Warner-Swazey telegraphic sight continues to approve itself to the Army. It has been decided, however, in view of a general criticism that the sight was seated too far back toward the eye, to move the bracket on which it is attached forward and provide it with an additional notch for the thumb-screw, a pillow for the movement of the sight forward one inch from the former position. Objection has been made to the rubber eyepiece, the principal one being that it was rather too hard. A softer eyepiece will be adopted, and possibly

a pneumatic cushion, something like an air pillow, but of the general shape of the eyepiece now used. The Ordnance Department has ordered 1,000 more of these sights, so that every expert marksman in the Army will now be supplied.

Former Major and Brigade Surg. George G. Groff, U.S.V., writes to the Journal of the American Medical Association calling attention to the singular fact that there were no houses in Porto Rico before the invasion of the American Army in 1898. The houses accompanied the Army to the island and were as numerous in the camps there as in the camps of the United States, but when the Army left the flies disappeared. Flies that bite horses and cattle do not exist in Porto Rico. In the handbook prepared for the U.S. Army of Invasion it was asserted that a fly called vomitorum existed in Porto Rico, and if one fly of this kind was swallowed it caused immediate vomiting. After two years spent on the island Dr. Groff says he never saw the vomitorum fly nor heard anyone on the island mention it. He thinks the strange absence of houses in Porto Rico is worthy investigation by a scientific institution. The presence of some fly-destroying agency might be revealed and through it the fly might be banished from other places, especially military camps, where it is the cause of so much sickness.

The quality of the ammunition produced at the Frankford Arsenal during the past year shows a marked improvement. The tests of ball cartridge, caliber .30, are made at 500 yards for each lot produced from each loading machine, and the tests for the greater part of the year are made twice a day and for a short period once a day. The mean radius shown by these tests was reduced from 7.08 for June, 1908, to 4.872 for June, 1909. The mean vertical variation was reduced from 4.74 for 1908 to 2.34 for 1909. Similar increase of accuracy has been secured in revolver ammunition through the labors of Major William A. Phillips and Capt. Thomas B. Doe, both of the Ordnance Department, who have had charge of this work under Colonel Heath, recently retired.

A correspondent sends us a clipping from a Chicago newspaper, giving an account of the death of a member of the Illinois National Guard named Upp from cholera: "Investigation made by direction of Brigadier General Kittelsen, commanding the 3d Brigade, disclosed that Upp had eaten green apples on the road out from Chicago to camp. This, coupled with the new conditions of living in camp, are held by the military surgeons to have been responsible for his death." Our correspondent says: "You might very appropriately make some comment on this for the benefit of those half-baked critics, who, a short time ago, could see nothing except what was ridiculous in the court-martial of a soldier of the Regular Army for eating green apples contrary to orders."

The school for saddlers and battery mechanics at Rock Island Arsenal has opened with a strong class of non-commissioned officers. The work began Aug. 1 with thirty-four in the class for saddlers and eight in that for battery mechanics; the former being detailed from the Cavalry and the latter from the Field Artillery. The course embraces a full line of practical study and shop work under competent instructors. Much of the work done is of such a high order of merit that it is used in the Service and thus the cost of the school is in part returned to the Government. A large proportion of the men detailed for this instruction display marked aptitude for the particular line of work they take up.

The commanding officer at Fort Crockett, Galveston, is to be directed to allow persons claiming wreckage washed by the recent tidal wave onto the government reservation to remove the same on identifying their property. A quantity of logs now lie there, and the question arose whether the government should assert ownership in them. The government will make no charge for salvage services, and owners are asked to remove their property within a reasonable time.

Col. William H. Bixby, C.E., U.S.A., is one of the twelve members of the National Waterways Commission authorized by Congress to investigate the waterways of Europe and Canada, as well as those of the United States, for the purpose of making recommendations for the improvement of the rivers, harbors and canals of this country. They sailed on Aug. 10 on the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie on a ten weeks' investigation and examination of the waterways of Europe.

Who is responsible for the stories appearing in print to the effect that the marines are anxious to join the Army because they do not think that they are treated fairly on board ship in the matter of guard duty? The New York Tribune has something to say on the subject which is merely a warming over of the controversy concerning the use of marines aboard ship, which was so active up to the time Congress legislated them back after they had been removed by executive order.

Lieut. Comdr. Lloyd H. Chandler, who was the flag secretary of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans on the cruise around to the Pacific of the Battleship Fleet, has written a log of the entire cruise, which will be printed by the Navy Department in the annual reports, which will embrace much data evolved from the experiences of the cruise.

The Quartermaster's Department has this week issued advertisements for bids for the following construction work: Fort Yellowstone, guardhouse; Fort Snelling, quartermasters' stable, quarters for four officers, addition to Artillery stables; Fort Meade, one double-set officers' quarters, four Cavalry stables.

The postal regulations as to the shipment of parcels to Japan, referred to in these columns last week, and under which parcels up to eleven pounds in weight and a value not greater than \$80 may be sent from the United States to Japan at the rate of twelve cents a pound, prepaid, are now in effect since Aug. 1, 1909.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Louise F. Judson, daughter of Mrs. Nancy T. F. Judson, of St. Paul, and Lieut. George Parker Tyner, 2d Cavalry, A.D.C., were married at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, St. Paul, Minn., on Aug. 7, 1909. Miss Nancy T. Judson, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. Lieut. Archibald F. Commissary, 7th Cavalry, A.D.C., acted as best man.

Mrs. C. P. Houser, of Mount Vernon, N.Y., announces the engagement of her daughter Winifred to Lieut. E. G. Cullum, 4th U.S. Cavalry. The wedding will take place in the month of October.

Justice Thomas H. Anderson, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and Mrs. Anderson have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Perie Anderson, and Mr. Frederick Pliny Lilley, formerly of the United States Navy, a son of the late Governor Lilley, of Connecticut. No date has been set yet for the wedding. Mr. Lilley was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1907 and served on the Vermont during the cruise of the Atlantic Fleet around the world. He resigned this spring to take charge of his father's business interests at Waterbury, Conn.

Capt. Louis S. D. Rucker, jr., U.S.A., retired, and Miss Jessie Emma Hough, of Madison, Ga., were married at Jackson, Ga., July 19, 1909.

Miss Henrietta Isabel Walker was married to Lieut. John Stuart Williams, C.A.C., U.S.A., Aug. 4, in the chapel of the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Miss Katherine Metcalfe and Assistant Surg. J. B. Kaufman, U.S.N., were married on July 21 at San Francisco, Cal., in the parlor of Miss Hamlin's School. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain Scott, U.S.A. The bride wore a traveling gown and was unattended save for Miss Helen Sullivan, who walked with her to meet the bridegroom at the floral altar.

Miss Margaret Stirling Lea, the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Lea, of New Orleans, La., was married to Passed Assistant Paymaster Kenneth Chaffee McIntosh, U.S.N., July 28, at Newcomb Chapel, New Orleans. The bride's only attendant was her sister, Miss Fannie Lea, who acted as her maid of honor. Mr. Irwin C. Lea, a brother of the bride, acted as best man. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a tailored tan pongee suit and a brown hat and carried a large arm bouquet of bride roses and fern. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Price, curate of Trinity Church.

Lieut. Charles S. Freeman, U.S.N., and Miss Alice Kimball, daughter of Capt. William A. Kimball, U.S.A., retired, were married at San Jose, Cal., Aug. 7, 1909.

The engagement of Miss Marie McNeal, daughter of Mr. J. V. McNeal, 729 North Calvert street, Baltimore, Md., to Lieut. Robert Tittoni, U.S.M.C., has been announced. The wedding will take place at St. Ignatius' Catholic Church in October, and Mr. and Mrs. Tittoni will spend the winter at Port Royal, S.C., where Lieutenant Tittoni is stationed at the Marine Officers' Training School.

BANQUET OF SAN FRANCISCO CORRAL, M.O.C.

The annual banquet of Corral No. 3, Military Order of the Carabao, took place on the evening of July 15 at Blanco's, San Francisco. Forty Carabaos and their guests were present, including Gen. W. P. Dougherty, Dr. Bruce Foulkes, Col. George Pippy, Major Robert M. Dutton, Comdr. A. A. Pratt, Capt. William Elliott, Dr. G. L. Painter, Capt. A. U. Faulkner, Lieut. O. B. Wilson, and others well known in civil and military life. A small but enthusiastic delegation was present from the 26th Infantry, just arrived. The Carabao colors, khaki and Army blue, were worn by all.

The speeches were of a high order, especially the eloquent response of General Lee to "The Army," and the address of Commander Knapp, who closed with a splendid tribute to "The Navy." Lieut. Col. J. C. W. Brooks read a letter from Gen. C. A. Woodruff, which was warmly applauded. Several telegrams were received and read. A feature of the evening was the singing of the Carabao and Army songs.

The following were the toasts: Chairman, Capt. F. W. Stopford, U.S.A.; toastmaster, Capt. Peter T. Riley, U.S.V. Toasts and responses: "The President of the United States," Capt. F. W. Stopford; song, "The Carabao." "The Military Order of the Carabao," Lieut. Col. R. R. Stevens, U.S.A.; song, "The Carabao and the Soldier." "The Army," Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A., retired; song, "The Regular Army, O!" "The Navy," Comdr. John J. Knapp, U.S.N.; song, "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." "The Volunteers of '98 and '99," Major H. E. Curzon, 1st Cav., U.S.V.; song, "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground." "Our Sister Corrals," From St. Michaels to San Antonio, from Manila back to Maine," Lieut. Comdr. F. E. McCullough, U.S.N.; song, "To the Carabao." "The Good Ship Minnesota," Lieut. J. G. Berry, U.S.R.C.S.; Songs of the Sea (by Lieutenant Berry). "The Army Mule," Capt. E. O. C. Ord, U.S.A., retired; song, "The Blue Hawaiian Isles." "Nights and Days in the Bosque," Capt. Thomas Q. Ashburn, U.S.A.; song, "In Mindanao," "Alcatraz," Capt. R. M. Thornburg, U.S.A.; song, "Ten Thousand Miles Aways," "Memories of the Philippines," Major George E. Pickett, U.S.A.; song, "Dixie." "The Army and Navy Club," Capt. A. L. B. Davies, U.S.V.; "The Ladies," Lieut. Fred Dohrman, 1st Cav., U.S.V.; song, "Good night, Ladies," "The Star-Spangled Banner."

No mas vino, no mas se habla, y no mas nada.

LIEUT. COL. ALEXANDER S. B. KEYES.

Lieut. Col. Alexander S. Keyes, who died recently at San Diego, Cal., was but seventeen years of age when he was made sergeant major, 59th Mass. Vol. Infantry in 1863. In this capacity he served with his regiment at Petersburg, Cold Harbor, North Anna Crossing and other engagements. In 1864 he was appointed second lieutenant, Mass. Heavy Artillery, serving until the close of the war. In 1866 he was appointed second lieutenant, 12th U.S. Infantry. Later he transferred to the 30th Infantry, and still later transferred to the 10th Cavalry. He remained in this regiment twenty-two years, until he attained his majority, which took him to the 3d Cavalry. He retired in 1896. All of Colonel Keyes' services was west of the Missouri River, and some of it was unusually hard. He knew the old frontier, now gone forever, and he loved it. He was a favorite with his comrades, who mourn his untimely death.

Colonel Keyes was a son of Hon. Edward L. Keyes, of Mass.; nephew of Gen. E. D. Keyes, U.S.A., who commanded the 3d Army Corps during the Civil War; great-grandson of Colonel John Brooks, of the Mass.

Line, who commanded the minute men at Bunker Hill; grandson of Lieut. Col. Alexander S. Brooks, U.S.A., killed in the Seminole War; grandnephew of Lieut. John Brooks, U.S.M.C., killed on Commodore Perry's ship at Lake Erie; nephew of Midshipman John Brooks, killed in line of duty. His twin brother, George S., served as a lieutenant in the 2d Mass. Artillery during the Civil War, and his younger brother, Edward L., for some years served as second lieutenant, 5th U.S. Cavalry. His eldest son, Maxwell Keyes, was lieutenant and adjutant of the "Rough Riders" and later was killed in action in the Philippines while serving as second lieutenant, 3d U.S. Infantry. His second son, Edward A., is second lieutenant, 6th Cavalry, now in the Philippines, and his youngest son, Geoffrey, is a cadet at West Point. His eldest daughter was the wife of Captain Luna, of the "Rough Riders" who, as lieutenant, later met death in the Philippines. His second daughter is now the wife of Capt. Harold B. Fiske, 28th Inf. He was a member of the Massachusetts branch of the Order of the Cincinnati, representing his great-grandfather, Bvt. Gen. John Brooks, formerly Governor of Massachusetts. His wife, formerly Miss Virginia Maxwell, and his one unmarried daughter, Miss Ethel, are at the present at San Diego, Cal.

G. W. S.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. David Fairbanks, who died at her home, No. 9 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn, N.Y., a few days since, was a daughter of Dr. Charles Cotton, of Newport, R.I., who was the surgeon on the United States sloop Hornet when it sank the British sloop-of-war Peacock in the war of 1812. Mrs. Fairbanks was interested in charitable work, and for many years was the first directress of the Graham Home for Old Ladies, whose affairs she administered until the onset of her last illness a few weeks ago. She had been a member of the Second Unitarian Church in Brooklyn since its foundation.

Mrs. Frances H. McDonald, sister of Brig. Gen. W. T. Duggan, U.S.A., died on July 7, 1909 at Milwaukee, Wis., in the seventy-first year of her age.

"Dr. Oliver Henry Buford had many friends throughout the U.S. Army, who will regret to learn of his death at his home, Cartersville, Ga., on July 30, 1909," writes a correspondent. "Dr. Buford was post surgeon at Fort St. Philip for four years during the Spanish-American war. His health was never robust after that time, but he continued his work until a few months before his death. His going was a beautiful ending to a beautiful life. He died trusting God and loving all mankind. Dr. Buford leaves a brother and a sister, Rev. A. J. Buford, Piedmont, Ala., and Mrs. Marion B. Greene, Cartersville, Ga."

Mrs. Susan B. Nadal, mother of the late Lieut. Blas Nadal, U.S.A., and Lieut. Jaime Nadal, Porto Rico Regiment, U.S.A., died suddenly on Sunday, Aug. 8, 1909, at the residence of her son, Carlos Nadal, 900 Summit avenue, New York city. The funeral took place on Aug. 11, the remains being taken to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N.J. Services were held at the House of Prayer, at Newark.

Acting Assistant Surg. Charles E. Trotter, U.S.N., was drowned by the capsizing of the tug Nezinscot on Aug. 11, 1909, off Cape Ann, Mass. Dr. Trotter was a native of North Carolina and was just twenty-five years old. He was graduated from Johns Hopkins Medical School on June 8, 1909, and had been on duty at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N.H., since June 11, 1909. He was a very bright man professionally and would have made a most capable and efficient medical officer.

Mrs. Emma B. Brayton, mother of Chief Boatswain H. R. Brayton, U.S.N., died at her home in Nantucket, Mass., Aug. 5.

Col. Albert A. Pope, a prominent Volunteer officer of the Civil War, and the pioneer bicycle manufacturer of the United States, who was also interested in the manufacturing of automobiles, and well known as one of the first advocates of the existing good roads system, died at his summer home in Cohasset, Mass., Aug. 10. He was hardly nineteen years of age when he went to the front in 1862 as second lieutenant in the 31st Massachusetts Infantry. He successively filled the offices of first lieutenant, captain, major and lieutenant colonel, and was one of the four original officers of the regiment who were mustered out of service at the close of the war. The chief battles in which he participated were South Mountain, Sulphur Springs, Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Jackson, Knoxville and Petersburg. Colonel Pope was highly commended by his superior officers for the ability and skill which he displayed in organizing within twelve hours a provisional regiment of artillery from the convalescent camp at Alexandria, Va., with which force he advanced to the defense of Washington, assuming command of Fort Slocum and Fort Stevens with forty-seven pieces of artillery. He served in the principal Virginia campaigns, with Burnside in Tennessee, with Grant at Vicksburg and under Sherman in Jackson. He commanded Fort Hell at Petersburg, and in the last attack led his regiment into the city. He was then only twenty-one years of age.

Major Lewis Balch, a well-known military surgeon, died in his apartments at the Army and Navy Club, New York city, on Aug. 9, 1909, from a complication of diseases. Major Balch was taken ill in April last, but his condition was not deemed serious until two weeks ago, when a change for the worse took place and he sank rapidly. Major Balch was born in New York city in 1847 and studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. After graduation he practiced medicine at Albany, where for several years he served as secretary of the State Board of Health and later as Health Officer. In 1870 he served in the N.G.N.Y. as a medical officer in the 37th Regiment, and later in the 71st Regiment, 10th Regiment and 10th Battalion. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War Dr. Balch went to Cuba as surgeon of the Second Regiment, New York Volunteers, and as brigade surgeon, U.S. Volunteers. After a year in Cuba he went to the Philippines and there he nearly lost his life from fever. In 1900 he had charge of the sanitary improvements at Colon, Panama. He left a widow, Mrs. Jane Swan Balch, and a son, Lewis Balch, both of whom live in Wakefield, R.I. Funeral services were held Aug. 9 at the Church of the Transfiguration, the 3d Battalion of the 22d Engineers acting as escort for the remains, which were taken to Plymouth, N.H., for interment.

Rev. Henry Emerson Hovey, for the past twenty-six years pastor of St. John's Episcopal Church at Portsmouth, N.H., died suddenly on Aug. 6 of heart trouble while seated in a chair at the Episcopal rector on State street. He was born in Lowell, Mass., Nov. 23, 1844, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hovey. He entered Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., when eighteen years old and graduated in 1866. He afterward attended the General Theological Seminary in New York, graduating in 1869,

being ordained deacon the same year. He passed the period of his deaconate as rector of St. John's Church, Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor. In 1884 Rev. Mr. Hovey delivered by request the address of welcome on behalf of the citizens of Portsmouth to the Greeley survivors, and in 1885 he gave the civic oration at the local commemoration of the death of President Grant. He was president of the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the Revolution. He was a member of St. John's Lodge, A.F. and A.M. Besides a wife, he leaves four daughters, Miss Sarah Hovey, Mrs. William Marston Seabury, of New York; Mrs. Kautz, wife of Lieut. Austin Kautz, U.S.N.; Mrs. Klyce, wife of Lieut. Scudder Klyce, U.S.N., and one son, Ensign Charles E. Hovey, U.S.N.

Mr. James E. Hough, of Madison, Ga., father of the wife of Capt. L. S. D. Rucker, jr., U.S.A., died at Atlanta, Ga., July 26.

Mrs. James Brown, mother of Capt. R. A. Brown, 4th U.S. Cavalry, died at Media, Pa., Aug. 8, 1909.

Brig. Gen. Edwin A. Atwood, U.S.A., retired, died suddenly in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 8, 1909. General Atwood, who was an officer of distinguished Service, was born in Ohio March 18, 1842, and during the Civil War he entered the Service as sergeant major of the 41st Ohio Infantry Sept. 19, 1861, and was later promoted second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain. He was awarded four brevets, as follows: First lieutenant, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn.; captain, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chickamauga; major, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Mission Ridge, and major, for valuable and conspicuous services during the war. He entered the regular establishment as a second lieutenant, 16th Infantry, May 11, 1866, and after serving in the 2d and 6th Infantry he was appointed captain and A.Q.M. April 24, 1875. He reached the grade of major and Q.M. July 10, 1890; lieutenant colonel and D.Q.M.G. Feb. 11, 1897; colonel and A.Q.M.G. Nov. 1, 1900, and brigadier general Aug. 2, 1903, and was ret'd the next day. He is survived by a widow and four children.

Lieut. Daniel S. Mahoney, U.S.N., died at navy yard, Mare Island, night of August 10, 1909. He entered the naval Service as a naval cadet on Sept. 6, 1895; was promoted to ensign on July 1, 1899; to lieutenant (junior grade) on July 1, 1902, and to lieutenant on Aug. 10, 1903. His most important service was as follows: In Bureau of Steam Engineering, Sept. 15, 1902, to Oct. 1, 1903; in charge department steam engineering, U.S.S. Cleveland, Nov. 2, 1903, to Nov., 1906; assistant to head of department steam engineering, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., from Dec. 15, 1906, to Aug. 11, 1908; senior engineer officer of U.S.S. Washington, from August 14, 1909, to the date of his death. At the time of his death Lieutenant Mahoney was at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., undergoing examination preliminary to promotion to lieutenant commander.

In a notice of the death at Cincinnati, Ohio, of Col. Leopold Markbreit, in our last issue, it was stated that he was brother of the widow of Admiral Albert Kautz, U.S.N. This was an error, as Colonel Markbreit was no relation whatever to the Mrs. Kautz referred to. The mistake, however, is natural, as Colonel Markbreit was the brother of the widow of Gen. A. V. Kautz, U.S.A. Colonel Markbreit was a distinguished soldier, as well as journalist, and his surviving relatives are proud of the connection.

A cablegram was received in the Insular Bureau Aug. 12 from Hagosund, Norway, stating that Col. Peter Borseth, of the Philippines Constabulary, died on Aug. 9 at that place. Colonel Borseth served as an enlisted man in the 14th Infantry in the Spanish-American War, in the Philippine insurrection and with the China Relief Expedition. He was appointed an officer in the Philippines Constabulary on Sept. 1, 1901. He also served for a time as Governor of Leyte Province, in the Philippine Islands, and was promoted to be colonel and assistant director in the Constabulary in 1907. He wrote an Army friend in Washington a few days ago that he would soon start on his return to the Philippines and intended to stop at Washington on the way.

The infant son of Capt. and Mrs. T. B. Doe, U.S.A., died at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 12, 1909.

Alonzo Webster Church, father of Major James R. Church, Med. Corps, U.S.A., died on Aug. 12 at the home of his son, Alonzo Church, in Newark, N.J., in his eighty-first year. Mr. Church was a son of the Rev. Dr. Alonzo Church, at one time president of Franklin College, now the University of Georgia, and Sarah Tripp Church. He was born in Athens, Ga., on Feb. 16, 1829, and was graduated from Franklin College in 1847. In 1860 he became general solicitor of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, and he retained this position for fourteen years. He was appointed librarian of the United States Senate in 1883 and remained librarian until 1906, when his health forced him to retire. Mr. Church was married in 1858 to Mary Anne Robbins, who died in 1897. He is survived by five children—Alonzo Church, of Newark; Judge Samuel R. Church, of Lynchburg, Va.; Major James R. Church, of U.S.A. Medical Corps; William W. Church, of Oklahoma; and Miss Mary R. Church of Newark.

P Dir. William Judah Thomson, U.S.N., retired, died at Province Hospital, Seattle, Wash., Aug. 12, 1909, after a long illness. He was born in Washington April 27, 1841, and was the son of William and Mary (Delano) Thomson. He served through the Civil War, and was later appointed acting assistant paymaster in 1865. By successive promotions he became paymaster in 1878, pay inspector in 1899 and pay director in 1902. He was retired in 1903 for disability incident to the service, with the rank of rear admiral.

Major William C. Wren, 12th U.S. Inf., died Aug. 10, 1909, on a train while en route from Hot Springs, Ark., for his home at Grand Rapids, Mich. Major Wren was ordered relieved Aug. 5 from treatment at the Hot Springs Hospital and to go to his home and await further orders. His death was due to Bright's disease. The funeral took place at Grand Rapids Aug. 13. Major Wren was stationed with his battalion at Fort Porter, N.Y. He was ordered to duty with the New York National Guard, but this order was revoked on account of Major Wren's illness. He was ordered to the Army War College June 3 and was expecting to go there when ordered out of the hospital at Hot Springs. Major Wren was born in Minnesota Dec. 19, 1860, and was a cadet at West Point from July 1, 1880, to Feb. 15, 1882. He was appointed a second lieutenant, 10th Infantry, Oct. 30, 1884, and subsequently served in the 17th Infantry, 7th Infantry, Quartermaster's Department, 23d Infantry, and his promotion to major, Jan. 1, 1909, took him to the 12th Infantry.

Lieut. Col. John T. French, jr., U.S.A., retired, died at Washington, D.C., Aug. 10, 1909, after a long illness. Lieutenant Colonel French, during his active service, was a recorder of the Tactical Board for the Infantry

Drill Regulations for the Army, adopted Oct. 3, 1891, and for some years answered the tactical questions in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. He was also in charge of the revision of the Infantry Drill Regulations from 1893 to 1895. He also served at West Point as assistant professor of Spanish and French, and also of modern languages. He was graduated from West Point in 1876 as a second lieutenant and was assigned to the 4th Artillery. During the Powder River expedition he served under General Crook. In the Spanish-American War he rendered valuable service as chief quartermaster at Havana during the period of reconstruction immediately following the war. He served in the 4th Artillery until appointed major and Q.M., Feb. 2, 1901. He reached the grade of lieutenant colonel Feb. 25, 1909, and was retired in March, 1908, on account of disability incident to the service. His wife and three children survive him.

Friends of Prof. T. J. Lee, U.S.N., at Mare Island, Cal., will regret to learn that a daughter born to Mrs. Lee during the first week in August died shortly after birth.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Major Edward Lloyd, U.S.A., retired, is spending the summer at Atlantic City, N.J., stopping at Galem Hall.

Captain B. Tappan, U.S.N., who has been in command of the U.S.S. Kearsage, has been assigned to command the U.S.S. Indiana.

Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Phelps, U.S.N., is on a two weeks' leave as guest of Commodore Arthur Curtis James on the flagship Aloha, N.Y.Y.C.

Col. and Mrs. John R. Williams, U.S.A., have gone to Woodside, Md., where they are occupying for six weeks the country home of Mrs. John Paul Jones.

Paymr. Eugene H. Douglass, U.S.N., and Mrs. Douglass left Mare Island, Cal., Aug. 3 for Oakland and the metropolis, where they will visit relatives and friends.

Miss Mary Truxton Eastman, of Washington, D.C., daughter of the late Captain Eastman, U.S.N., will leave for Ocean City, Md., on Aug. 14, to spend several weeks.

Mr. Alexander Henderson, who is in Washington on official business, has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Robert W. Lesher at their home, 1336 R street, N.W., for the past two or three days.

Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, U.S.N., inspector of target practice, and Lieutenant Baldridge, his assistant, will be at Hampton Roads on Aug. 16, when the record target practice of the Atlantic Fleet begins.

Miss Marion Leutze, daughter of Rear Admiral Leutze, has left Washington, D.C., for trip to the Thousand Islands to visit Miss Alice Vandergrift. Admiral and Mrs. Leutze will go to Stockbridge, Mass., to spend several weeks at Heaton Hall.

Dr. Charles MacDonald, post surgeon, U.S.A., Fort Mott, N.J., delivered a very interesting lecture, July 29, on Moroland. Chaplain Samuel Smith, C.A.C., furnished many fine stereopticon views of the Cotabato country and the Rio Grande valley of Mindanao.

Mrs. William A. Morsell and son have left Washington to join a large house party, being entertained by Dr. Zeno B. Babitt at his bungalow in Vermont. From there they will go to Boston, and expect to be joined later by Paymr. Everett G. Morsell, U.S.N., who is now on the West coast.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop left Washington Aug. 9 on the same train with President Taft, with whom they dined in his private car, the Olympia. Mr. Winthrop returned to Washington Aug. 11, but Mrs. Winthrop will remain on the Maine coast until he joins her in a few weeks.

Capt. James A. Moss, 24th U.S. Inf., who left Menasha, Wis., Aug. 7, for New York, via the Great Lakes from Milwaukee to Buffalo, thence by rail to Albany and boat to New York, arrived at Governors Island Aug. 12 and reported to Major General Wood, proceeding the same day with the department officers to the Massachusetts maneuvers.

The citizens of Fayette County, Pa., have decided to erect a monument to General Braddock, whose remains were buried where he fell when slain by the French and their Indian allies near Fort Duquesne in 1755 in a grave that is unmarked. Funds to the amount of \$1,200 to erect a memorial have now been subscribed, and the brave and unfortunate commander will have his resting place honored in a country for which he had very little liking or respect, by a people who care very little for his memory.

A man arrested in San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 7, under the name of "Major Anderson, U.S.A." and later declared by a Secret Service agent to be Lieut. Harry King, confessed in jail that he was Thomas E. Heaney, formerly a hotel clerk in Brookfield, Mass. He was in uniform when he was arrested and had many papers which led Moffatt to declare he was King. Heaney declared that for five years he had been posing as Lieutenant King, son of Horatio King, and that he had been received in many cities without question under that name. Heaney took great pains to carry out these impostures. His card case was engraved "Lieut. Harry King, son of Gen. Horatio King." He had numerous letters from Army officers and even from the Department at Washington addressed "Lieutenant King," and because of acquaintance with the real King was able to pass as the latter among Army men who knew the Lieutenant by sight. Heaney was arrested on telegraphic advices from Los Angeles stating that a man of his description was wanted for forgery.

Referring to the detaching of Comdr. P. W. Hourigan, former executive officer of the U.S.S. New Jersey, the Mosquito, the ship's paper, says: "The men of this ship had many reasons to be glad to have had Commander Hourigan as executive officer of this ship for a period extending over three years. He is a true-hearted officer and gentleman, who devoted every bit of energy that was in him to making this ship one of the most efficient in the fleet. As a sporting man he had few equals in the Navy and was always willing to let big rooting parties ashore, accompanied by the band. The best compliment we can think of is that he was very, very human and understood far better than the average man the vagaries of mankind. Upon leaving the ship Commander Hourigan was met on the quarterdeck by all the officers, who bade him good-bye, and as he was passing over the gangway all hands gave him three cheers and a rousing tiger. Commander Hourigan was deeply moved, and well he might be, for he received the finest send-off any officer has received leaving this ship. He took with him the hearty good wishes of the New Jersey and the hope that some of us may have the good fortune to serve under his command." Lieut. Comdr. W. D. MacDougall replaced Commander Hourigan as executive officer.

Mrs. Porter, the wife of Major David D. Porter, U.S.M.C., who has spent the past few months abroad, will sail for this country on Aug. 18.

Mrs. Nash, wife of Lieut. Charles F. Nash, U.S.R.C.S., and her sisters, the Misses Monroe, of Virginia, are spending a few weeks at Atlantic City.

Lieut. and Mrs. K. G. Castleman gave a dinner at the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., Aug. 4, in honor of Miss Mildred Norton, of Louisville, Ky., Mrs. Castleman's sister.

Second Lieut. William L. Stevenson, 11th Cav., who resigned from the Army, to take effect Aug. 6, was born in Michigan, Nov. 29, 1876, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1902.

Gen. T. M. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson returned on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie from a tour through central Europe. After a short stay in the East they will return to their summer home on the Columbia.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, U.S.N., and Mrs. Swinburne were at Narragansett Pier, R.I., Aug. 8, from Newport by automobile with Mr. and Mrs. W. Brownell and Miss K. E. Johnson for luncheon there.

Lieut. Franklin W. Osburn, U.S.N., who has just spent two weeks' leave at his home in Eugene, Ore., and at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, at Seattle, has returned to his ship, the U.S.S. Cheyenne, at the Mare Island Yard.

A son, Joseph Yates Porter, 4th, was born to the wife of A.A. Surg. Joseph Yates Porter, jr., Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, on Aug. 4, at Key West, Fla. Dr. Porter is a son of Deputy Surg. Gen. Joseph Y. Porter, U.S.A., retired.

Among those on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, which sailed from New York city Aug. 7, were Col. Henry A. Du Pont, U.S. Senator from Delaware; Mr. H. E. Du Pont, Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long, U.S.N., and Lieut. William Tidball, U.S.A., and Mrs. Tidball.

Gen. and Mrs. A. C. Taylor, U.S.A., who have been traveling for over two years, will, after a short run through Ireland and Scotland, sail from Southampton on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for New York on Aug. 11. On reaching New York they will have encircled the globe.

Col. Joseph H. Dorst, 3d U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Dorst, who have been in Gloucester, Mass., for the past month, are stopping over in New York at the Hotel Wolcott, Thirty-first street and Fifth avenue, on their way back to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where Colonel Dorst is stationed.

Rear Admiral James M. Forsyth, U.S.N., of Shamokin, is spending a few days at the home of Mrs. Judge Pershing on Howard avenue, Pottsville, Pa. The Admiral's many local friends will be pleased to know that he has recovered sufficiently from his recent illness to be about again and to greet them in his same hearty manner. Admiral Forsyth is very well known in Pottsville.

While riding in an exhibition steeplechase, one of the events of the field day exercises held at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., June 25 last, the horse ridden by Capt. Frank Tompkins, 11th U.S. Cav., fell at the third jump, rolled on the Captain, breaking his right arm at the elbow joint. The friends of Captain Tompkins will be glad to learn that his surgeon has promised complete recovery. Captain Tompkins, Mrs. Tompkins and their young son, Parker, are visiting Gen. and Mrs. Thomas F. Barr at their summer home, near Canaan, N.H.

Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis, U.S.N., ordnance officer of the U.S.S. California, has just completed, during ten days' leave in Palo Alto, all three of the endurance tests, one of which is required by Navy Department General Order No. 6. Lieutenant Commander Ellis took the endurance test on a new bicycle with a cushion frame, and the horseback test by using relays of three ordinary livery stable horses, and the walking test on fairly level roads between San Mateo and San José. Lieutenant Commander Ellis considers the test taken on a bicycle much the easiest way.

Lieut. Comdr. Leland James, U.S.N., was the host at Mare Island, Cal., Aug. 2, at a dinner aboard the flagship West Virginia. Impromptu dancing also helped to pass the evening. Those invited to attend were Miss Violet MacKillop, of San Francisco; Miss Florence Wilson, Miss Marie Edgar, Miss Levonne Griswold and Miss Diamond Demetrie, Lieut. Comdr. Cassius B. Barnes, Ensigns W. O. Spears, Charles C. Hartigan, A. C. Wilhelm, Richard R. Mann, Asst. Surg. Roy Cuthbertson and others, all officers of the West Virginia. The party was chaperoned by Mrs. Max Pillette, of St. Louis, Mo.

Major A. L. Parmerter and Lieut. W. P. Kitts, 21st U.S. Inf., recently returned from a fishing trip of three weeks spent on the St. John and Green rivers, and First, Second, Third and Fourth Lakes of the Green river, in the provinces of New Brunswick and Quebec, Canada. They were attended by two Indian guides, and had a most delightful experience and excellent results. They also came in contact with many deer and moose, in many instances getting within a range of a few yards of the game, particularly of the large moose on the lakes, and were fortunate in securing photographs showing the close proximity of the animals and their size.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., Chief of Coast Artillery, accompanied by Mrs. Murray and daughters, Sadie and Caroline, left San Francisco a few days since for San Diego, where General Murray is making a tour of inspection of the southern California Artillery posts. Mrs. Murray and her daughters will remain at San Diego until about Aug. 18, where they will be entertained by friends in local society and Service circles. They will return to San Francisco about Aug. 18 and remain there for several days before their departure with General Murray for the Puget Sound ports, where he will continue his tour of inspection. They will then come East and are due to arrive in this city about Aug. 30.

The Minister of Public Instruction of France has recently conferred upon M. Georges Castagnier the decoration of "officier d'académie" as a recompense for services rendered to education. M. Castagnier, at present civilian instructor at West Point, has been identified with the teaching of the French language, history and literature, in this country, for thirty-four years. A veteran of the Franco-Prussian war, he carries the scars of that conflict; he was wounded at Patay. His long residence in the United States has made him as familiar with the English language as he is with his native tongue. "He is, therefore," writes an officer of the Army, "particularly fitted to teach French to English-speaking pupils, and this he has been doing with signal success since his arrival in this country. M. Castagnier is well known in New York and vicinity as a lecturer in both languages. All who, as officers or cadets, have been associated with M. Castagnier, will be pleased to learn of this merited distinction, and will be glad to see him wearing the violet ribbon of his decoration."

A son was born to the wife of Capt. E. D. Scott, 5th Field Art., U.S.A., on July 27, 1909, at San Diego, Cal.

A son, Renier Root Straeten, was born to the wife of Asst. Surg. Renier J. Straeten, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., July 30.

Mrs. W. T. Wilder, wife of Captain Wilder, Pay Department, has left Lake George and is now at the Hotel Brighton, Atlantic City, for the rest of the season.

Mrs. McDowell, the wife of Lieut. Clyde S. McDowell, U.S.N., is spending the summer at Provincetown, Mass., where she has a cottage with her mother, Mrs. Ellis, of Los Angeles, Cal.

Capt. and Mrs. George A. Nugent, Coast Artillery Corps, U.S.A., are visiting at Middletown, Conn., Mrs. Nugent's old home, where a great many dinners are being given in their honor.

Lieut. Ernest H. Shackleton, of the British navy, leader of the recent South Pole expedition, has undertaken an extensive lecture tour in the United States and Canada, beginning March, 1910.

Mrs. Charles F. Nash, wife of Lieut. Charles F. Nash, United States Revenue Cutter Service, and her sisters, Misses Julia and Kate Monroe, of Alexandria, are spending a few weeks at Atlantic City.

Pvt. Edward W. Coulter, Co. D, 17th U.S. Inf., was shot and killed near Fort McPherson, Ga., Aug. 7, while running away from a seedy who had ordered him to bat and which command the deceased failed to obey.

Mrs. Brumby, the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Frank H. Brumby, U.S.N., and small daughter spent several days at the Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Va., this week, while Lieut. Comdr. Brumby's ship, the U.S.S. Virginia, was in Hampton Roads.

Commodore D. H. Mahan, U.S.N., who has been identified with the navy yard at Bremerton, Wash., for several years, left July 28 for an outing to be spent at a summer resort in the Northwest. After his vacation he will leave for extended travels, and it is his intention to remain on the Atlantic coast after completing his tour.

Deaths have occurred in the Army Mutual Aid Association during the months of June, July and the first ten days of August as follows: Lieut. Col. A. S. B. Keyes, U.S.A.; Capt. S. S. O'Connor, C.A.C.; Gen. C. E. Compton, U.S.A.; Major Edward Chynoweth, 17th Inf., and Gen. E. B. Atwood, U.S.A. During the same period forty-six officers have been admitted to membership.

Mrs. John Allan Dougherty, widow of Commander Dougherty, U.S.N., is in New York with her family, having arrived by the Cunard line on July 17 from her trip in Europe. She will remain here until time to go to Liberty, Mo., to meet the remains of Commander Dougherty, which will arrive in San Francisco by the S.S. Manchuria Aug. 27. Commander Dougherty will be buried in Liberty and Mrs. Dougherty will remain there for the winter.

Major Charles L. Potter, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., in charge of the Third District, arrived at Newport, R.I., Aug. 6, on the lighthouse tender Iris, to seek information from Lieut. Col. James C. Sanford, Corps of Engrs., relative to Point Judith breakwater, with a view to establishing light upon it. Light will be placed on each end of the breakwater, one on the angle and one on the end of the shore arm. Congress recently appropriated money for lighting the breakwater.

Lieut. Col. William D. Crosby, Med. Corps, U.S.A., sailed this week on leave to visit his old friend, Major Carroll S. Devol, quartermaster in charge under the Panama Canal Commission. Colonel Crosby is one of the few officers in the Army who like tropical weather better than that of the temperate zone, and it is quite a natural thing for him to escape the torrid days and nights that Washington has of late experienced by fleeing to Panama. After two tours in charge of the Reserve Hospital at Manila he is now stationed at the Soldiers' Home in Washington as attending surgeon.

Among the most ardent pedestrians in Washington, D.C., it is said, are Lieut. Col. Charles J. Bailey, U.S.A., acting chief of artillery, and Capt. P. P. Bishop, U.S.A., also of the Coast Artillery. The latest exploit of these officers was a tramp to Baltimore. Covered with three inches of dust and with a sun of ninety degrees above their heads, they arrived at Carroll Park at one o'clock p.m. Aug. 8, on the last lap of their walk from Washington to Baltimore. They covered the distance in eight hours and fifteen minutes, at the rate of three and three-quarter miles an hour. The two officers left the District line at half-past two Saturday afternoon, Aug. 7, and sped toward Laurel. They hove into sight at Laurel at half-past six and spent the night there. They left Laurel promptly at half-past seven and arrived at Carroll Park at one o'clock. The estimated distance to Laurel by the route over which the two officers traveled is about twenty miles, and from Laurel to Baltimore it is about twenty-five miles. Colonel Bailey and Captain Bishop were on duty at the War Department Aug. 9, apparently none the worse for wear.

The sixth annual encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans of the Department of New York was held at Oswego, N.Y., on Aug. 3 and 4, when about 200 delegates from all parts of the state were present. On Monday afternoon, Aug. 2, Captain Wallbridge, 2d Batt., Naval Militia, invited the delegates for a cruise on Lake Ontario on the naval auxiliary Sandoval. More than 100 of the delegates accepted and enjoyed a delightful sail on the lake. Among the important resolutions adopted by the encampment was that requesting action by the National Government toward the raising of the Maine and the recovery of the bodies buried therein; a resolution requesting that the pension of the widow of Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coglian, U.S.N., be increased from \$50 to \$100 per month; that the civil service law of the state be so amended as to include the Regular on the same basis as the Volunteer soldier; and that a committee be appointed to raise funds for a monument over the grave of Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coglian, U.S.N. Officers for the ensuing year were chosen as follows: Department commander, Maurice Simmons, re-elected; senior vice-department commander, William J. Cunningham, Troy, N.Y.; department junior vice-commander, Franklin D. Culkins, Oswego; department inspector, Frank D. Lakestream; department medical inspector, Garrett V. Johnson, M.D., Schenectady; department judge advocate, James F. Court, New York; department chaplain, the Rev. W. H. I. Reaney, Brooklyn; department marshal, Comrade Barry, Rochester; delegates at large to national encampment, W. Martin Watson, New York; John D. Driscoll, Elmira; John F. Dwyer, Brooklyn, and Charles Olivier, New York; alternates, Bernhardt Wall, New York; Robert Flinch, Brooklyn; Thomas Kelly, New York, and Terrence J. O'Donnell; council of administration, P. F. Harney, New York; J. Finnerty, Brooklyn; R. P. Devane, New York; P. F. Schlichter, Brooklyn; R. E. Liddell, Utica; C. W. Herrick, Oneonta; W. H. Beaman, Jamestown, and C. E. Haller, Buffalo.

A son was born to the wife of Ensign Vaughn V. Woodward, U.S.N., at Norfolk, Va., Aug. 8, 1909.

Mrs. W. G. Spencer and Miss Emma Spencer are spending August and September at Flat Rock, N.C.

A daughter was born to the wife of Dr. Hermon E. Hasseltine, late Medical Reserve Corps, U.S.A., at Bristol, Vt., Aug. 7.

Miss Elizabeth Semmes Dessez, sister of Midshipman John Harrison Semmes Dessez, U.S.N., is spending the month of August at Ogunquit.

Capt. John B. Huggins, Med. Corps, U.S.A., Mrs. Huggins and her daughter, Miss Colladay, are spending some time at Lake George, N.Y.

General von Einem, German Minister of War, has resigned. He has held the post since he succeeded General von Gossler in August, 1903.

Capt. M. A. DeLaney, Med. Corps, U.S.A., the President's physician, is at the Fairfax, Beverly, Mass., with the President's family, for the summer.

Commodore George H. Peters, U.S.N., retired, Mrs. Peters and Miss Peters arrived in London recently from France, and expect to remain in England during the summer.

Mrs. M. C. W. Settle, daughter of the late Gen. Thomas G. Williams, Mr. Settle and their young son arrived in New York this week from Manila, P.I., and went on to Washington, D.C., to spend some time.

Lieut. A. G. Howe, U.S.N.; Capt. Peter E. Traub, Brig. Gen. James Allen, Capt. Oliver Edwards, Capt. L. T. Boisneau and Capt. Henry Jewett, U.S.A., were among arrivals at the Hotel Astor, New York city, during the week.

Mrs. H. Ernest Goodman and Mrs. Maximilian F. Bonzano, who have been visiting Major and Mrs. F. E. Harris at Fort Totten, left on Aug. 11 to spend a few weeks at the Hotel Frontenac, Quebec, Canada. They will be joined there by Mrs. Charles Henry Scott, of Philadelphia, sister of Mrs. Bonzano.

Rear Admiral William S. Cowles, U.S.N., retired, paid an unofficial visit to the Charlestown Navy Yard, Aug. 7. While at the yard he went aboard the battleship Missouri, the ship which he commanded during his most recent sea service, and called upon Rear Admiral Swift, commandant of the yard, and others.

Mrs. William A. Marshall chaperoned a party of young people at luncheon on board the North Carolina at Princeton, Sunday. There were present Mrs. Marshall, Miss Babcock, Miss Carter, Miss Katherine and Miss Elizabeth Upham, who are visiting Mrs. Marshall at Osterville, and Miss Elizabeth L. Marshall, Captain Marshall, Mr. Dudley Babcock and Midshipmen Knauss, Young, Blakesley and Holland.

A daughter was born to the wife of 1st Lieut. William E. Parker, U.S. Marine Corps, at Newport, R.I., Aug. 11. Lieutenant Parker is attached to the Marine Barracks, Newport, R.I., and is the son of J. Frank Parker and Marie E. Parker, both former residents of Newport. Mrs. Parker is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Hennersheets, formerly of Chicago, and at present residing in Cuba. Mrs. Hennersheets is at present visiting her daughter at Newport.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Lee Beals, U.S.A., retired, who have been visiting in Wisconsin, sailed from New York, Aug. 12, for Brazil, where Lieutenant Beals will take up his new duties as military attaché of the United States Embassy at Rio Janeiro. "Lieut. and Mrs. Beals," writes a correspondent, "made many friends in Washington and gave some delightful entertainments during the time they occupied the studio home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Poe in R street. Later they had an apartment in the Toronto."

Corpl. Lisle Crabtree, charged with the murder of Capt. John C. Raymond, U.S.A., at Des Moines, April 13, 1909, was taken to Omaha, Neb., for trial Aug. 13. The court-martial will be held at Fort Crook. Officers on the court include Col. William A. Glassford, commanding at Fort Omaha; Col. C. Gardner, 16th Inf., commanding at Fort Crook; Lieut. Col. J. M. Banister, chief surgeon of the department; Major William F. Blauvelt, chief paymaster, and Major Omar Bundy. Capt. F. E. Buchan, 9th Cav., will act as judge advocate.

"Mr. Taft employs the driver, brassie, loftier, mid-iron and putter against his adversaries, but as yet not the Ananias Club," the Independent tells us. He probably leaves that club to the players who forget "to count their strokes, like the civilian who was playing once with P.A. Surg. Frederick A. Asserson, U.S.N., one of the best golfers in the Navy, and who came in with a suspiciously brilliant 82 only one down to bogie. "What's the strongest feature of my game?" he asked, walking up to the clubhouse. The Navy officer looked him straight in the eye and then remarked, "Your memory."

The detail of Lieut. William F. H. Godson, 10th U.S. Cav., as professor of military science and tactics at Kemper Military School, Boonville, Mo., has been extended one year, allowing him to remain until June 1, 1910. Lieutenant Godson also acts as commandant of the school, and has effected such a marked improvement in the discipline and morale of the cadet corps that he has succeeded in placing Kemper in the front rank of the "A" schools of the country. W. F. H. Godson, jr., will this year enter Kemper as a cadet. Mrs. Godson and Miss Godson will spend the coming year in Germany, sailing Sept. 1.

Lieut. Douglas Donald, U.S.A., retired, living at 195 Claremont avenue, New York city, returned from the country Aug. 7 with his wife to find that their apartment on the ground floor had been robbed of property valued at \$500. Among the things stolen was an army .44. Detective McCulloch, of the Harlem branch, was in a pawnshop on Manhattan street Saturday afternoon when two men came in and tried to pawn an army .44. They were arrested and the revolver was identified by Lieutenant Donald. The prisoners call themselves Edward Roach and William Naier. They were held in \$5,000 each at the Harlem Police Court.

At the third day's sessions of the convention of the Army of the Philippines at Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 12, Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., made a speech, in which he spoke of the usefulness of airships in warfare. Officers of the organization were chosen by acclamation as follows: Commander, Col. C. L. Jewett, New Albany, Ind.; junior vice-commanders, Major W. H. Anderson, Manila, P.I.; Capt. F. W. Latimer, Galesburg, Ill.; Major Charles A. Howard, South Dakota; F. E. Krems, St. Paul; Nicholas W. Muller, New York; paymaster, W. B. Brown, Chicago; judge advocate general, Capt. W. H. Keating, Iowa; chaplain, Samuel J. Smith, 19th U.S. Inf.

Midshipman Kenneth Whiting, U.S.N., who, while

attached to the U.S. submarine Porpoise, now stationed at Manila, distinguished himself by the daring and dangerous feat of having himself ejected from one of the Porpoise's torpedo tubes while she was submerged and reaching the surface in safety, is well remembered, says the Tribune, both for his "nerve" and athletic prowess by Annapolis men. While in the Naval Academy he played end on the football team, and later captained it. He was also a "star" track athlete. Boxing was the young "middy's" favorite exercise, and in his senior year he won the championship of the academy. As a football player Midshipman Whiting was particularly noted for his quickness, fierceness of play and absolute disregard for injury to himself or his opponents. His playing in Army-Navy games was at times nothing less than desperate. His work for athletics at the Academy was recognized by the award of the sword "for the midshipman doing most for athletics."

Wu Ting-Fang, Chinese Minister to the United States, has been recalled by the Regency, and Chang Yin Tang, vice-president of the Chinese Foreign Office, will take his place. The reason for the recall was withheld, in accordance with Oriental customs. It was intimated, however, that Mr. Wu would be appointed to a place on safe council or commission at home. During his first residence in Washington Mr. Wu's most important work came in connection with the Boxer troubles. In conjunction with Yuan Shi-Kai, then Tao-tai of Shanghai, he was successful in getting through a message to the American Minister. It is pointed out as significant that Wu should be recalled soon after the downfall of Yuan Shi-Kai, his friend.

General Isaac S. Catlin, U.S.A., was the principal speaker at the old home reunion celebrated in Owego, N.Y., during the week ending Aug. 7. He was greeted with great applause by his friends and acquaintances, and his speech received the closest attention. The reception was held in Tioga Theater on Monday night, Aug. 2. The General was untiring in his efforts to make the reunion success, and in appreciation of his efforts he was presented with a beautiful silver loving cup. The cup stands, with its ebony base, thirteen inches in height. It has three buckhorn handles and is handsomely chased. On one side is the inscription: "Presented to Bvt. Major Gen. Isaac S. Catlin by the citizens of the village of Owego, Old Home Week, Aug. 1-5, 1909." General Catlin, in responding to the presentation speech, said, in part: "Who would not be willing to serve and represent his native village in war or peace, write letters galore and deliver addresses without limit for such rich consideration and loving compensation? I thank you, Mr. Mayor, and your associates, ten thousand times more than I can express in words for this splendid gift, and I shall keep it among my choicest souvenirs accumulated during the last forty-eight years, and I shall transmit it to my son, Capt. G. de Grasse Catlin, 28th U.S. Inf., with the sacred injunction that he and those who come after him shall preserve and cherish it as long as my name shall continue in genealogical succession." General Catlin is well known as the captain of the first company of volunteers that went into the Union service from New York in the Civil War. He was afterward colonel of the old 109th Regiment, and for meritorious service in different battles he was breveted four times. His last brevet was that of major general for gallant and meritorious services in the battle before Petersburg, Va.

OPINIONS OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

The Judge Advocate General of the Army decides that a soldier who honestly changes his mind after agreeing to re-enlist cannot be discharged "without honor." A review of the law applicable to the case shows that there is no authority requiring a soldier to sign an agreement to re-enlist. No disposition being provided in G.O. 141, W.D., 1908, for enlisted men designated for Philippine service, having less than four months to serve and who do signify their intention to re-enlist, they go with their organizations.

The fact is pointed out by Major Henry M. Morrow, Acting J.A. General, U.S.A., that in the absence of legislation authorizing it, an enlisted man serving in the Philippine Constabulary cannot be credited with such service in computing time necessary for retirement, although such service is military. The suggestion is made that Congress be asked to place service in the Philippine Constabulary on the same footing as service in the Philippine Scouts.

A prominent New York firm of bankers recently applied to the War Department, saying that they were frequently asked by business firms selling supplies to post exchanges to loan money on their accounts with such exchanges as collateral. The Judge Advocate General, in reply, states that the post exchange is a co-operative store belonging to the organizations that have paid for their share of it, which organizations or the members of them form an unincorporated association engaged in business. The post exchange is operated as an instrumentality of the Government in providing for the comfort and proper subsistence of the organizations belonging to a garrison. The view is taken that the persons in the organizations behind the exchange are really in a partnership and would be liable as such. In some states the officer in charge might be sued for an account, and in others all the persons in the organization. It is pointed out, however, that so long as the Government is in control of the post exchanges there is likely to be no practical difficulty in collecting accounts against which there is no legal defense.

A soldier who was arrested for stealing a bicycle has been recommended by the Judge Advocate General for discharge without honor, on the ground that a man who steals is not desired around barracks where necessarily soldiers' property must be exposed to the danger of theft by a dishonest person.

The governors of the various states and the mayors of the principal cities have been invited to send delegates to the second annual National Good Roads Convention, to be held in Cleveland, O., Sept. 21, 22 and 23. Incidental to this announcement is the statement that the city of New York, which covers 327 square miles, has 5,040 miles of streets, which, if placed in a straight line, would reach to San Francisco and halfway back again, and that it is possible to go over forty miles in a straight line without leaving New York city. It is proposed to test the value of automobiles for military despatch service, and Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood has selected M. E. Parrott, of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., a member of the N.Y.N.G., and an enthusiastic automobile, to carry a despatch across the continent to Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A., commanding the Department of California.

ARMY ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Lieut. Daniel S. Mahony, who died at the Mare Island Navy Yard, Aug. 10, had recently been ordered there to take his examination for promotion to the grade of lieutenant commander. His death promotes Lieut. Luther M. Overstreet, now serving on the Vermont, to be lieutenant commander from July 1 instead of July 6, Lieut. Victor S. Houston to be lieutenant commander from July 6 instead of July 24, and Gilbert Chase to be lieutenant commander from July 24. The promotion of these officers was caused by the retirements made by the Personnel Board July 1.

The death of Major William C. Wren, 12th Inf., promotes Capt. J. A. Penn, 7th Inf., to be major; 1st Lieut. J. T. Watson, 20th Inf., to be captain; and 2d Lieut. Jacob W. S. Wuest, 30th Inf., to be first lieutenant.

The War Department on Aug. 7, 1909, made public an order naming a military reservation in Hawaii after Brevet Brig. Gen. Samuel C. Armstrong, of the U.S. Volunteers. The reservation is on Kaakaukukui Reef, and will be known as Fort Armstrong. General Armstrong won distinction as colonel of the 8th Regiment of Colored Infantry. He died May 11, 1892.

Brig. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., Acting Chief of Staff, has notified the directors of the National Horse Show Association at New York that the War Department will sanction the participation of a group of picked U.S. Army officers in tests of military riding at the horse show to be held in Madison Square Garden Nov. 8 to 13, 1909. Not only will officers take part in the show, but arrangements have also been made for the participation of a troop of U.S. Cavalry, at which horsemanship is a feature.

Lieut. Cols. Charles J. Bailey and Clarence P. Townsley, Coast Art.; Majors Odus C. Horney and Tracy C. Dickson, Ord. Dept.; John D. Barrett, Richmond P. Davis and Frank W. Coe, Coast Art.; Capts. Harrison Hall, Percy P. Bishop, William F. Hase, Edward Carpenter, Jesse C. Nichols, Stanley D. Embick, John W. Gulick and Claudius M. Seaman, Coast Art., and James B. Dillard, Ord. Dept., all of the U.S.A., have been designated to witness the target practice of the Atlantic Fleet off the capes of the Chesapeake Bay, Aug. 16 to Sept. 9.

Captain Horn's battery, D, of the 3d Field Artillery, returned to Fort Myer early Sunday morning, Aug. 8, after attending the Pennsylvania encampments at Mt. Gretna and Somerset, Pa. Since May 25 the battery had marched 843 miles in forty marching days, traversing many of the battlefields it formerly fought through under Tidball and Calef. It is reported as having made a record in its forced march over the Allegheny Mountains by averaging 25.9 miles per day for six days. This was accomplished without a man or horse being on sick report. Battery D has been selected to represent the Field Artillery in the military tournament at Albany, N.Y., to be held in connection with the Hudson-Fulton celebration in September.

The new double rein Cavalry bridle (bit and bridoon), model of 1909 is being commended generally where it has been put into use in the Army. It will be issued from time to time, until all Cavalry troops are supplied.

The new cartridge belts that are being provided for the Cavalry are to have on each side of the fasteners two pockets for revolver cartridges, one above the other. Each pocket will hold five cartridges, the four thus holding twenty cartridges.

The mine-planter Mills, which has been stationed for several weeks at Fort Strong, Mass., is under orders to return to its station at Fort Monroe, Aug. 21.

The Quartermaster's Department has made the following awards for the past week: Fort Morgan, Ala.—Dollut and Williams, New Orleans, La., repairing wharf, \$1,875; Fort Fremont, S.C.—Benj. Singleton, Beaufort, S.C., repairs to wharf and boathouse, \$1,289; Fort Monroe, Va.—Atlantic Dredging Co., Philadelphia, Pa., filling, grading, etc., parade ground, \$17,182.

Brig. Gen. M. P. Mans, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Columbia, under date of Aug. 2, in a general order to his command, stirr up officers of his command to be more active in certain details of their work. He says: "Preparations for marches, or movements of troops for field purposes, have disclosed the fact that Quartermaster supplies, means of transportation, etc., have not been kept up to a proper standard of efficiency. Animals, wagons and other property which are absolutely necessary for the proper equipment of troops, have been carried on returns as serviceable when they were not; the reports of annual inspections show that supplies, equipment, etc., for which requisitions have been made, have not been filled, and this fact has been given as a reason for a deficiency in such articles. When requisitions are made, if they are not filled promptly, or information as to action received within a reasonable length of time, notification will be given to these headquarters as to the facts, stating when requisition was forwarded and other information regarding the supplies needed and the necessity therefor. Post commanders will see that their supplies and transportation are kept up to the proper standard and they will be held responsible for any deficiency in the supply, equipment or efficiency of their commands, both for garrison and immediate field service, unless they can show that such deficiency is due to the non-receipt of articles for which requisitions had been submitted at the proper time."

Donald C. Thompson is the name of a man representing himself to be a lieutenant in the Army and sometimes impersonating 1st Lieut. Earl McFarland, of the Coast Artillery Corps. Under date of May 25, 1909, the recruiting officer at Pittsburg, Pa., reported that a man claiming to be Lieut. Earl McFarland had passed worthless checks in that city, May 26, 1909, Messrs. Joseph G. Darlington and Company, Philadelphia, reported that a man representing himself to be Lieut. Earl McFarland, C.A.C., presented a card with that name, and, identifying himself with a railroad pass and an accident insurance policy, induced them to cash a bogus check for \$35 on the Pioneer Trust Company, of Kansas City, Mo. They stated that the man is from twenty-three to twenty-five years of age, about five feet seven inches in height, light or sandy complexion, gray or blue eyes and sharp, clean-cut features. He claimed to be a graduate of West Point. This firm subsequently stated that they had been notified by the Pioneer Trust Company, of Kansas City, that a man representing himself to be Lieutenant McFarland had passed worthless checks in that city, and was doubtless an impostor and a fraud. May 28, 1909, Messrs. Gimbel Brothers, 9th and Market streets, Philadelphia, reported that a person impersonating Lieutenant McFarland, and dressed in the uniform of an Army officer, purchased a bill of goods and gave them in payment a check for \$35 on the same bank. Check returned to them as fraudulent. July 30, 1909, the O'Neill-Adams Company, New York city, reported that a person representing himself to be Lieut. Earl McFar-

land, of the Army, presented a check for \$100, drawn to his order by D. C. Thompson, on the National New Haven Bank, New Haven, Conn., upon which he was advanced \$50. Check returned marked "Fraudulent." August 10, 1909, the recruiting officer at St. Louis, Mo., reported that a man in the uniform of a lieutenant of Coast Artillery, representing himself as Lieut. Donald C. Thompson, had purchased jewelry from Messrs. Mermad, Jaccard and King, of St. Louis, and gave them a check on the First National Bank, St. Marys, Kan., for \$100, receiving \$65 in change. Check returned and pronounced a forgery.

Brig. Gen. A. L. Myer, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Texas, in reviewing the case of a private tried by G.C.M. under a charge of leaving his post without authority, while on guard, says: "The evidence of record conclusively establishes the guilt of the accused of the offense as charged. The court, however, on revision, adhered to its findings and sentence on the ground that 'the accused was not regularly posted and consequently the offense was not a violation of the 39th Article of War.' This was error. In this connection attention is invited to the following extract from page 410, Davis' Military Law: 'It is no defense to a charge of 'sleeping on post' that the accused had been previously overtired by excessive guard duty; or that an imperfect discipline prevailed in the command and similar offenses had been allowed to pass without notice; or that the accused was irregularly or informally posted as a sentinel. Evidence of such circumstances, however, may in general be received in extenuation of the offense, or, after sentence, may form the basis for a mitigation or partial remission of the punishment.' It is needless to say that the foregoing applies with equal force to the offense of 'leaving post.' The proceedings, findings and sentence are disapproved. Private Morrow will be released from confinement."

The band of the 7th U.S. Cavalry, which is well known for its high proficiency, received very flattering praise incident to some enjoyable concerts given at Clay Center, Kas., to crowded houses in July last. The Despatch, of that city, says, in part: "The selections arranged by Professor Brockenshire were admirably adapted to bringing out the superb qualities of the band, and the rendition of every number on the program added continual and emphatic distinction to the already established reputation of the band as a brilliant musical organization. It was up to the best band music given by the celebrated bands of the country, and added to that the military precision, the splendid physical effects of Army training, gave an air of decisive action that civil organizations do not have, and which is a pleasure to witness. The 7th Cavalry band is an ornament to our Army, our Army is a credit to the country, and may the day never come when it is considered unnecessary to maintain a great military organization to uphold the honor of our nation, the patriotic spirit of our people and the readiness to enforce by stern measures of war the righteousness of any question that is disputed by other nations. The vocal solo, 'When Dreams Come True,' was beautifully rendered by Mr. Hayes, and elicited such applause that he was called back, to which he responded, to the pleasure of the audience. Another special number was a piccolo solo, rendered by Drum Major Rauner, with proved to be very acceptable. Mr. Rauner is a genuine artist upon this instrument, and the audience enthusiastically insisted upon an encore. The flute, violin and piano trio, given by Professor Brockenshire, Henry Fleck and Charles March, held the audience spellbound, was soft, melodious; artistic and classical—music that combined the technique of musical skill and at the same time appealed to the emotional, the soulful, the tenderness that is always present and awaiting to be called forth by responding chords of harmony. The audience at its conclusion broke forth in vociferous applause, and would not be satisfied until the musicians responded with an encore. The band achieved a genuine triumph when it rendered its fine selection from Faust. It was presented in splendid style, and at its close the audience responded with a perfect storm of applause."

Declaring that compulsory military service in any form was in high disfavor even a hundred years ago in England, the United Service Gazette tells of the militia clubs established in most of the counties throughout Great Britain in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. To these clubs, which were really more in the nature of insurance societies, the working classes subscribed, in return for which, if drawn in the ballot, it was the duty of the clubs to pay for and provide substitutes for their members. It must be remembered, too, that to be drawn for the militia during the time of the wars with France in 1793-1816, was no laughing matter. In those days a militiaman was obliged to serve in the ranks till peace was proclaimed, and his unit was embodied for that purpose, so that men drawn in 1793 had to serve until 1802, while those drawn in 1803 had to serve till 1814.

A monoplane of a new type, designed by an Englishman named Neale, consists of a triangular girder of spruce stayed with steel piano wire. At the front end, in solid wooden supports, is the engine, of 12 horsepower. At the extreme front of the machine is the 6-foot 6-inch wooden propeller, geared to the engine to revolve once to every three revolutions of the latter. The main plane is 18 feet across by 5 feet in width. At each end of the plane are vertical wooden fins to "hold" the air, and, slightly to the rear, at each extremity are disposed "flaps" for steering and equilibrating. The tail consists of two superposed planes with a vertical rudder behind.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Chief of Staff—Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A.

S.O. AUG. 12, 1909, WAR DEPT.

Capt. Charles W. Fenton will proceed to Chicago and report to Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., for appointment and duty as aide-de-camp on his staff.

Leave four months, Aug. 15, granted Capt. William D. Chitty.

Capt. Francis W. Ralston relieved from assignment to 12th Company and placed on unassigned list. He will report to commanding officer, Southern Artillery District of New York, for assignment to duty on his staff.

Leave two months on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted 1st Lieut. Oscar A. Russell.

Leave two months, from Sept. 20, granted Col. William A. Simpson.

Major Charles G. Morton will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., for observation and treatment.

Capt. Willis C. Metcalf relieved from duty at Newport, R.I., will proceed to San Francisco and take the transport to sail from that place Oct. 5 for Philippine Islands, and on arrival at Manila report for assignment of duty.

1st Lieut. Frank H. Phipps, Jr., will relieve Capt. Willis C. Metcalf of his duties as constructing quartermaster in

time to enable him to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take the transport to sail from that place Oct. 5 for Philippine Islands.

G.O. 145, JULY 16, 1909, WAR DEPT.

I. Describes the boundaries of the following islands added to the military reservations on Batan Island, Luzon, and on the Island of Cacaray, Albay Province, Philippine Islands: Mango Island, Nagtagan Islands.

II. In addition to the allowance of reconnaissance instruments published in G.O. No. 73, W.D., April 4, 1907, as amended by G.O. No. 221, W.D., Nov. 1, 1907, and by Par. I., G.O. No. 51, W.D., March 17, 1909, six watch compasses will be issued by the Engineer Department upon requisition to each company of Infantry, troop of Cavalry, and battery of Field Artillery.

Because of limited appropriations it is impracticable at the present time to equip fully all organizations with watch compasses, but requisitions will be filled as far as the present supply of the instruments and purchases from future appropriations will permit.

G.O. 155, JULY 29, 1909, WAR DEPT.

I. Par. 72, Provisional Instructions for Maneuvers, 1904, is amended to read as follows:

72. The greatest care must be taken by officers and men to avoid unnecessary damage to private property. Officers and non-commissioned officers will be held responsible for wanton damage committed in their presence. Offenders will be immediately placed under guard and will be brought to trial by court-martial without delay.

Immediately upon the establishment of a maneuver camp, the commanding officer thereof will appoint a board, to be composed of not less than three officers, to consider claims for damage to private property. In all cases of depredations or wanton damage of a minor character, the board of officers will assess the damage, and upon satisfactory evidence the amount will be advanced out of the funds of the organization to which the offenders belong, and will be paid to the claimants with the least practicable delay. Subsequent action against the offenders and stoppages of pay will serve to replace the funds paid out. All claims will be adjusted and settled, as far as possible, before the close of the camp.

II. Under the provisions of Par. 221, Army Regulations, the post at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, Philippine Islands, is designated to display the garrison flag, in addition to the post, so designated on page 17, G.O. No. 124, W.D., June 24, 1909.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. W. WOTHERSPOON, Brig. Gen., Act. C. of S.

G.O. 162, AUG. 4, 1909, WAR DEPT.

I. Wherever the "Descriptive List" of a soldier is mentioned in existing regulations, orders or instructions of any kind, it will be understood that the paper more fully described as the "Descriptive List, Military Record and Statement of Accounts" of the soldier referred to. For the sake of brevity, that paper will be referred to hereafter, in all official communications requiring reference to it, as the "Descriptive List," it being understood, however, that a soldier's military record and a statement of his accounts always are essential parts of his descriptive list.

II. An annual allowance of one thousand rounds of ball cartridges, caliber .30, is authorized for each machine gun, not belonging to a machine gun platoon, that is issued for special purposes to organizations serving in the Philippine Islands whenever, in the opinion of the department commander concerned, the expenditure of that amount of ammunition is necessary for the proper instruction of the troops.

III. Describes the metes and bounds of the military reservation of Fort Apache, in Navajo county, Ariz.

G.O. 164, AUG. 6, 1909, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the charges and sentence in the court-martial of 1st Lieut. Frank W. Ball, 25th Inf., resulting in his dismissal from the Army, Aug. 6, 1909, heretofore noted in our paper.

G.O. 165, AUG. 7, 1909, WAR DEPT.

Gives the following list of officers and enlisted men to whom medals of honor have been awarded since the publication of G.O. 32, W.D., Feb. 6, 1904:

Straub, Paul F., major and surgeon, 36th Inf., U.S. Vol. (now major Medical Corps) Alos, Luzon, P.I., Dec. 21, 1899, voluntarily exposed himself to hot fire in repelling with pistol fire an insurgent attack, and at great risk to his own life went under fire to rescue of wounded officer and carried him to place of safety.

Weld, Seth L., corporal, Co. L, 8th U.S. Inf., Lapaz, Leyte, P.I., Dec. 5, 1906, with his right arm cut open by a bolo, went to the assistance of a wounded constabulary officer and fellow-soldier, who were surrounded by about forty pulajanes, and using his disabled rifle as club, beat back assailants and rescued his party.

Bickham, Charles G., first lieutenant, 27th U.S. Inf., Bayong, near Lake Lanao, Mindanao, P.I., May 2, 1902, crossed a fire-swept field in close range of enemy, and brought wounded soldier to shelter.

Church, James Robb, assistant surgeon 1st U.S. Vol. Cav. (now major Medical Corps) Las Guasimas, Cuba, June 24, 1898, in addition to performing gallantly the duties pertaining to his position, voluntarily and unarmed, carried several seriously wounded men from the firing line to a secure position in the rear, under very heavy fire and great danger.

Kilbourne, Charles E., first lieutenant, U.S. Vol. Signal Corps (now captain, C.A.C.), Paco Bridge, P.I., Feb. 5, 1899, within 250 yards of enemy and in face of rapid fire, climbed a telegraph pole and in full view of enemy coolly and carefully repaired a broken telegraph wire, re-establishing telegraphic communication to the front.

Quinn, Peter H., private, Troop L, 4th U.S. Cav., San Miguel de Maynuno, Luzon, P.I., May 13, 1899, with eleven other scouts, without waiting for supporting battalion to aid them, charged distance of 150 yards and completely routed 300 of enemy who were in line and in position that could not be carried by a frontal attack.

Shaw, George C., first lieutenant, 27th U.S. Inf., Fort Pittsburg, Lake Lanao, Mindanao, P.I., May 4, 1908, led assault and under heavy fire maintained alone his position on parapet after the first three men who followed him there had been killed or wounded, until foothold was gained by others and capture of the place assured.

G.O. 166, AUG. 7, 1909, WAR DEPT.

Gives allowances of rifle ball cartridges, blank ammunition, 25 caliber ball cartridges for gallery practice and targets and target supplies for educational institutions, at which offices of the Army are detailed as progressors of military science.

G.O. 167, AUG. 9, 1909, WAR DEPT.

Fixes the maximum money allowance for packing and crating baggage for each grade at sixty cents for each hundred pounds. The maximum tare weight not to exceed one-fifth of the gross weight. Burlap and excelsior should be used as much as possible as a substitute for crating; the use of lumber should be limited as much as possible.

CIR. 44, JULY 24, 1909, WAR DEPT.

Publishes an opinion of the Attorney General and decision of the Secretary of War, relative to the status of acting assistant or contract surgeons. This is the opinion on the status of contract surgeons rendered by Solicitor General Lloyd Bowles, July 19, 1909, and approved by the Attorney General and the War Department. A synopsis of it was published July 29, page 1337. In this opinion Mr. Bowles says:

"In my judgment the regular or volunteer forces' men in the statute included only those who by regular appointment in the usual way or by regular enlistment were members of the Regular or Volunteer Army. In other words, only those who had the full and ordinary status of a soldier in the Army during the Civil War before April 9, 1865, are within the act under consideration. Such status is an entirely different thing from where employment by the Government to do work for it under the terms of a special contract, even though the work contracted to be done is in some or in many

respects of a military character. The difference is thoroughly shown in the decisions of the Supreme Court."

"It is obvious that the contract surgeon during the Civil War did not take on the military status. He was of a class separate and distinct from the commissioned officers of the Army who had been inducted into office by the regular appointing power. Nor was the contract surgeon in his relations to the State more like an enlisted man than he was like the military officer, for the enlisted man had a military status not different in essence from the military officer's. The position, duties, and liabilities of the contract surgeon, on the other hand, were purely contractual, and, indeed, in consequence of being a matter of mutual agreement instead of being fixed or imposed by law, might and did vary with individual cases."

"Contract surgeons of course had no rank, either as between themselves or in relation to other classes. They were not in the regular line of promotion or advancement; and this illustrates again their not being members of the regular or volunteer forces of the Army."

FORT BAYARD GENERAL HOSPITAL.

CIR. 45, JULY 26, 1909, WAR DEPT.

Under the provisions of Par. 1463, A.R., the General Hospital at Fort Bayard, N.M., has been set apart as a sanitarium for the treatment of officers and enlisted men of the Army who are suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. Cases of tuberculous laryngitis are to be classed with pulmonary tuberculosis and should be sent to Fort Bayard even though, as rarely happens, there is no unmistakable evidence that the lungs are also involved. Cases of acute pleurisy with effusion will not be sent to Fort Bayard unless there is likewise tuberculous involvement of the lungs, or unless the tuberculous nature of the pleural disease is determined by other facts than the mere existence of an effusion. Cases of surgical tuberculosis which are believed to require operative treatment should not be sent to Fort Bayard with a view to operation. In general, no cases of surgical tuberculosis should be sent to Fort Bayard unless the condition of the patient is such that he reasonably may be expected to be able to receive the benefit of a hygienic treatment in which outdoor life plays a prominent part, or, in other words, unless the patient is not strictly confined to his bed by the nature of his disease. Cases of tuberculosis not involving the respiratory tract will not be sent to Fort Bayard without specific authority from the War Department, for which authority application will be made to the Adjutant General of the Army, the application to be accompanied in every case with a full medical report thereof.

The provision of Par. 1464, A.R., as to the responsibility of the surgeon for the transfer of tuberculous cases to Fort Bayard appears to be misunderstood by medical officers. The intent of this provision is to secure promptitude in making the diagnosis and in transferring early cases of pulmonary tuberculosis; it is not the intent of the provision to direct the transfer of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis irrespective of their physical condition.

Pulmonary tuberculosis is a chronic disease attended by more or less acute exacerbations, in one of which its existence is usually detected. The exacerbations are, as a rule, accompanied by an extension of the tuberculous involvement. If the exacerbation is slight, or if the course of the disease is of a chronic nature, there may be no fever or but little fever, and the patient may be able to travel without injury. If, however, there is well-marked fever with other signs of constitutional disturbance, it is of vital importance that the patient be required at first to rest until his temperature drops and the activity of the pulmonary disease lessens or disappears. If the disease is too far advanced to permit such abatement of its severity, the progress toward death may be continuous and rapid or a chronic febrile movement may continue indefinitely. In the latter case, it is useless to send the patient to Fort Bayard; in the former, opportunity to receive the treatment at that hospital should be given the patient and he should be sent there if he is believed to have sufficient strength to endure the journey. In the case of a disease that presents such a variety of manifestations, it is impossible to give general instructions that will always be fully applicable to the individual patient. If there be doubt as to the course of treatment that should be pursued, report of the case should be made to the Surgeon General and instructions requested.

Since the administration of tuberculin by hypodermic injection may be attended by grave dangers to the patient, except in the hands of those specially skilled in diagnosis, tuberculin will be used in this manner in the diagnosis or treatment of tuberculosis only with due care and precaution. The use of tuberculin to obtain the ophthalmic reaction being not without danger to the eyes of patients, this reaction should be used with great caution for purposes of diagnosis.

The cutaneous or Von Pirquet reaction gives positive results in cases of inactive tuberculosis. No patient will, therefore, be sent to Fort Bayard, nor will the diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis be reported, unless physical signs are present which establish the diagnosis.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. W. WOTHERSPOON, Brig. Gen., Act. C. of S.

CIR. 48, AUG. 3, 1909, WAR DEPT.

Announces the First National Bank of Junction City, Kas., has been specially designated for the reception of funds advanced to disbursing officers.

CIR. 49, AUG. 7, 1909, WAR DEPT.

Gives an opinion of Judge Advocate General of Army in the case of soldier who escaped from confinement at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Dec. 25, 1903, while on parole, the man being under a two years' sentence for deserting, having been honorably discharged March 5, 1903. The Judge Advocate General holds that the statute of limitations was suspended, and the man can be tried for his offense.

G.O. 134, JULY 31, 1909, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Revokes G.O. No. 8, Dept. of California, Jan. 15, 1908, and issues new instruction relative to requisitions for subsistence stores and funds.

G.O. 135, AUG. 2, 1909, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Troop G, 14th Cav., under command of Capt. Cornelius C. Smith, 14th Cav., is relieved from duty in the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, on Sept. 1, 1909, and will proceed by marching to its proper station, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for station.

G.O. 136, AUG. 4, 1909, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

The 38th Co., C.A.C., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will stand relieved from duty at its present station upon arrival of the 57th Co., C.A.C., from the Philippine Islands, and proceed to Fort Barry, Cal., for station.

G.O. 73, AUG. 1, 1909, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

Major Henry C. Cabell, general staff corps, having reported, is announced as chief of staff of the department.

G.O. 75, AUG. 3, 1909, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

Major Henry C. Cabell, General Staff, Chief of Staff of the Department, will assume charge of the office of the Inspector General of the Department at these headquarters during the absence of Major George Bell, Jr., inspector general.

CIR. 5, JULY 26, 1909, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

Post commanders will, as soon as practicable, cause to be made a topographical map of their posts and vicinity, scale two inches to the mile. The map should cover all ground within a radius of at least ten miles from the flagstaff. At Alaskan posts these maps will cover as much territory as conditions may warrant. This work may be done as instruction work in topography by officers and non-commissioned officers. A larger map on the scale of one inch to the mile will be commenced and continued under the direction of the post engineer officer. All information obtained from practice marches, hunting trips, and other sources will be entered with a view to a complete map of the vicinity of the post, covering a radius of not less than fifty miles.

Whenever marches are to be made, an officer will be sent over the route in advance to arrange for camp grounds, supply of water, forage, etc., and to make a sketch and report of the road unless arrangements have already been made and road

sketches are on hand. This should result not only in enabling the commanding officer to reduce expenses to the minimum, but to add to the comfort and efficiency of all concerned.

CIR. 6, AUG. 2, 1909, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.
The following instructions, in accordance with the spirit of the Army Regulations, and in the interests of justice and efficiency, are published for the guidance of all commands in this department:

1. A large number of the cases often tried by summary courts should be disposed of under Par. 961, A.R., 1908, and for that object, company commanders will provide themselves with a Company Discipline Book, in which all offenses punished under Par. 961, W.D., will be recorded, the names of offenders, dates of offenses and punishments inflicted. This book will be certified to monthly by company commanders that they have personally fixed punishment after careful investigation of each case recorded therein. Battalion commanders will inspect this book monthly, a certificate of the fact being entered in the book.

2. In general, the following cases may be disposed of under this paragraph of the Regulations: (a) Short absences, not including absence from post. (b) Absence from company roll-calls. (c) Cases of intoxication not involving disorder, etc. (d) First and minor offenses of neglect of duty, etc., especially when committed by recruits.

Admonition, extra tours of fatigue, kitchen police, withholding of passes, etc. (depending upon the character of the soldier and the nature of the offense), may be adequate punishments for offenses mentioned, unless the soldier demands a trial.

A scale of punishments should be established and adhered to, as far as possible, and every effort made to insure justice and uniformity. In case of doubt whether the offense comes under Par. 961, A.R., charges, accompanied by a statement, should be forwarded for the action of the post commander.

Before submitting charges either for summary or general courts, a careful investigation will be made by the officer preferring them, who will so certify. In grave or complicated cases, a written statement should be sent therewith for the information of the post commander, who should examine all cases whether by summary or general court before trial.

Men guilty of drunkenness and disorder should be confined at once, in order that they may not multiply offenses by their language or other misconduct, as then restraint is necessary.

By command of Brigadier General Mans:

HENRY C. CABELL, Major, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 83, AUG. 4, 1909, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.
Major Samuel D. Sturgis, G.S., having reported at these headquarters, this date, is announced as chief of staff of the department.

G.O. 99, AUG. 4, 1909, DEPT. OF THE EAST.
Announces the results of the Atlantic rifle and pistol competitions for the year 1909, held at Fort Niagara, N.Y., July 19-27, 1909, which were noted in our issues of July 31 and Aug. 7.

G.O. 103, AUG. 9, 1909, DEPT. OF THE EAST.
A board of officers to be known as the Land Damage Board is convened to consider and pass upon all claims for damage to private property in connection with the approaching maneuvers in Massachusetts, and for such other purposes as may be directed by the department commander. Detail of board: Brig. Gen. William C. Rogers, J.A.G., Massachusetts Volunteer Militia; Lieut. Col. John A. Hull, J.A., U.S.A.; Major Blanton Winship, J.A., U.S.A.

G.O. 104, AUG. 10, 1909, DEPT. OF THE EAST.
Major Herbert J. Slocum, 7th Cav., having relinquished the unexpired portion of his leave and reported at these headquarters this date, is assigned to duty as assistant to the inspector general of the department.

CIR. 21, AUG. 7, 1909, DEPT. OF THE EAST.
Calls the attention of all concerned to the importance of careful inspection and supervision in the preparation of identification records.

CIR. 13, JULY 28, 1909, DEPT. OF THE GULF.
Announces that post commanders are authorized to designate the white uniform, with saber belt worn underneath coat, with full dress slings, as the uniform for all occasions of ceremony, not under arms with troops, during the hot season.

CIR. 13, JULY 27, 1909, DEPT. OF LAKES.
Directs organization commanders to see that the men of their commands who are sent for instruction to the Training School for Farriers and Horseshoers, Fort Riley, Kas., are provided with sufficient clothing for a four-month term, and gives the list of articles to be provided.

G.O. 59, JULY 27, 1909, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.
Gives instructions for the examination of all officers of their commands below the grade of major, as required in Par. 7, G.O. 79, W.D., May 14, 1908.

G.O. 33, JUNE 4, 1909, PHILIPPINES DIV.
Hereafter when any officer or enlisted man, serving in this division, is subpoenaed as a witness in any case before the civil courts of these islands, his commanding officer will issue necessary directions for compliance and return to station, the travel to be without expense to military appropriations. An itemized list of all expenses will be kept by all such witnesses, and upon completion of trial and return to station itemized vouchers in duplicate, certified to in the case of officers and sworn to in the case of enlisted men, will be forwarded to the adjutant general, Phil. Div., to be transferred to the executive secretary for the Philippines Islands for reimbursement.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges, U.S.A., accompanied by 2d Lt. Carroll B. Hodges, 12th Inf., A.D.C., will make the annual inspection of Forts Assiniboina, William Henry Harrison and Missoula, Mont.; Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., and outlying station in the Yellowstone National Park, and Fort Lincoln, N.D. (July 30, D.D.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. FRANKLIN BELL, U.S.

Leave for one month and ten days, about Aug. 22, is granted Major Henry D. Todd, Jr., G.S. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

Capt. Fox Conner, G.S., having reported to attend the camp of instruction of militia medical officers at Antietam, Md. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Capt. Chase Doster, Q.M., upon his return to Fort Logan, Colo., about Aug. 10, 1909, will proceed for duty as Q.M., and in addition will assume charge of construction work at Fort Logan, relieving 2d Lieut. Bernard Lentz, 21st Inf., of those duties upon the departure of that regiment. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

The C.O., Madison Barracks, N.Y., will send Post Q.M. Sgt Frank L. Hemsted to Fort Terry, N.Y., relieving Post Q.M. Sgt. Willard L. McClinton, who will be sent to Fort Wadsworth, for duty. (Aug. 7, D.E.)

Capt. Ira L. Fredendall, Q.M., having reported, is assigned to temporary duty in charge of the office of the Chief Q.M. of the department, relieving Major John E. Baxter, Q.M. (July 30, D. Colo.)

Leave for fifteen days, about Aug. 8, 1909, is granted Col. John L. Clem, A.Q.M.G. (Aug. 2, D.T.)

Par. 25, S.O. No. 146, June 25, 1909, W.D., relating to Capt. Robert H. Rolfe, Q.M., is revoked. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sgt. Peter J. McGee upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 6, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sgt. Frank L. Hemsted, Madison Barracks, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Terry, N.Y., for temporary duty, relieving Post Q.M. Sgt. Willard L. McClinton, who will be sent to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 6, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sgt. Lansing T. Mitchell, on or before expiration of furlough, will report at Fort Totten, to relieve Post Q.M. Sgt. Peter W. Wey. Sergeant Wey upon relief will be sent

to the recruit depot, Columbus Barracks, O., for duty. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.
Post Comsy. Sergt. William J. Tuttle (appointed Aug. 5, 1909, from squadron sergeant major, Army Service Schools Detachment, Fort Leavenworth) will be sent to Fort Casey, Wash., to relieve Post Comsy. Sergt. Fred Dobler. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. James T. Beach, Fort Ward, Wash., to Fort Duchesne, Utah, to relieve Post Comsy. Sergt. Luther P. Stewart. Sergeant Stewart will be sent to Fort Ward, for duty. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Karl J. Thompson, recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., on or before expiration of furlough, will be sent to Fort Rosecrans, for duty. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Ferdinand Rohde, office of the purchasing commissary, St. Louis, Mo., will be sent to Fort Leavenworth, for temporary duty during the absence of Post Comsy. Sergt. Richard F. Rumpf. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. H. TORNEY, S.G.

Major Percy M. Ashburn, M.C., having reported at these headquarters, will report at Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (Aug. 3, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Charles E. Freeman, M.C., now at the Presidio of San Francisco, will return to his proper station, Fort Miley, Cal. (July 30, D. Cal.)

Capt. Edgar W. Miller, M.C., will, on the expiration of his leave, report at Governors Island for duty in connection with field exercises, organized militia, Massachusetts coast, Aug. 14-21. (Aug. 7, D.E.)

Major Jerry B. Clayton, M.C., post of Zamboanga, Mindanao, is detailed as health officer, Zamboanga, Mindanao, effective June 16, 1909. (June 19, D. Min.)

Capt. Charles Y. Brownlee, M.C., is detailed as third member, Municipal Board of Health, Malabang, Mindanao, effective May 24, 1909. (June 19, D. Min.)

Major James D. Glennan and Capts. Roderic P. O'Connor, Louis Brechman, Jr., and Herbert M. Smith, M.C., are relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, to take effect as such time as will enable them to comply with this order, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila, about Nov. 15, 1909, to San Francisco. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

Capt. Edgrr W. Miller, M.C., now at Governors Island on leave, will, on the expiration of his leave, report to these headquarters for duty in connection with the field exercises, organized militia, Massachusetts coast, Aug. 14-21, and upon expiration of this duty will join his proper station at Fort Williams, Me. (Aug. 7, D.E.)

Capt. Clarence H. Connor, M.C., having reported at these headquarters, will proceed to Camp Keithley, Mindanao, for duty. (June 22, D. Min.)

Capt. Percy L. Jones, M.C., having reported, will proceed to Malabang, Mindanao, for duty. (June 22, D. Min.)

Major George A. Skinner, M.C., upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Lawton, Wash., for duty. (Aug. 6, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of commissaries are ordered: Major Charles P. Stivers, upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Kansas City, Mo., and relieve Capt. Frederic H. Pomroy of his duties as purchasing commissary in that city. Captain Pomroy will proceed to San Francisco, and report in person to the purchasing commissary in that city for duty as an assistant in his office. (Aug. 6, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps and Medical Reserve Corps are ordered: Major Charles E. Reynolds, M.C., is relieved from duty at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., to take effect upon the completion of his duties at the camp of instruction for militia medical officers at Antietam, Md., and will then proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Jackson, M.R.C. Lieutenant Jackson will proceed to Fort Hunter, Va., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. James W. Hart, M.R.C. Lieutenant Jackson will also relieve Lieutenant Hart of his additional duty at Fort Washington, Md. Lieutenant Hart will proceed to Henry Barracks, Cayev, P.R., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. George S. Wallace, M.R.C. Lieutenant Wallace will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty. First Lieut. Harold L. Coffin, M.R.C., is relieved from further duty on the transport Burnside, and upon the expiration of his present leave, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, for duty. (Aug. 6, W.D.)

Major Harry L. Gilchrist, M.C., is detailed to conduct examinations at Fort Crook, on Sept. 2, 1909, of applicants for appointment as first lieutenants in the Medical Reserve Corps. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Capt. Robert M. Blanchard, M.C., is detailed to conduct examinations at Fort Des Moines, on Sept. 2, 1909, of applicants for appointment as first lieutenants in the Medical Reserve Corps. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Majors Joseph T. Clarke and Thomas S. Bratton, M.C., are relieved duty as members of boards of medical officers appointed to meet at Fort Crook and Fort Des Moines, respectively, for examination of applicants for appointments as first lieutenants in the Medical Reserve Corps. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Charles Richard, M.C., is relieved from further duty of Par. 13, S.O. 165, July 15, 1908, W.D. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Capt. Joseph F. Siler, M.C., is designated to conduct the examination of such applicants for appointment in the Medical Reserve Corps as may be directed to report to him. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

The leave granted Major Francis M. C. Usher, M.C., is extended to and including Sept. 1. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Capt. George F. Juennemann, M.C., from duty at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

Leave for one month from Aug. 4, is granted Capt. John L. Shepard, M.C. (Aug. 3, D.T.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

Leave for six months on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted 1st Lieut. Wilmette E. Brown, M.R.C. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

First Lieut. Wilson Murray, M.R.C., will stand relieved from temporary duty at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., at such time as will enable him to rejoin his proper station, Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., not later than Aug. 15, 1909, for the purpose of accompanying the troops of that post on a practice march. (July 30, D.D.)

First Lieut. Albert H. Eber, M.R.C., is granted sick leave for two weeks, effective on or about Aug. 6, 1909. (Aug. 3, D.G.)

First Lieuts. Harrison W. Stuckey and Henry R. Weston, M.R.C., Camp Keithley and Camp Overton, Mindanao, respectively, will proceed to the post of Zamboanga, so as to arrive there before July 12, 1909, for examination. (June 21, D. Min.)

First Lieut. Clark I. Wertheimer, M.R.C., is relieved duty Fort Wadsworth, and from temporary duty Fort Terry, to take effect upon arrival at latter post of Major Chandler P. Robbins, M.C., and will proceed to Fort Jay, for duty, relieving Capt. Samuel J. Morris, M.C., who, upon being thus relieved, will return to his proper station, Fort Washington. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class George W. Muller, H.C., now at the post of Zamboanga, Mindanao, will be sent to Fort Pikit, Mindanao, for duty, relieving Sergt. Thomas F. Smith, H.C., who, will be sent to Cotabato, Mindanao, for duty. (June 21, D. Min.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.G.

Leave for twenty days, about Aug. 1, 1909, is granted

Major Ernest V. Smith, paymaster. (July 30, D. Cal.)

Major Herbert M. Lord, paymaster, is relieved from further duty with the Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. L. MARSHALL, C. OF E.

Lieut. Col. William C. Langford, C.E., will proceed to New Bedford, Mass., to reach that place on Aug. 13, 1909, for duties in connection with the field exercises, Aug. 14 to 21, 1909. (Aug. 7, D.E.)

Second Lieut. Robert S. A. Dougherty, C.E., will proceed, about July 29, 1909, from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Silverdale, Wash., and assume command of detachment of Co. F, 2d Batt. of Engrs., at that point, on work in connection with military map making of the department, relieving 1st Lieut. Charles R. Pettis, C.E., who, when relieved, will return to Vancouver Barracks, for special duty. (July 28, D. Colo.)

First Lieut. Harold S. Hetrick, C.E., will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty with the maneuvers to be held in Massachusetts. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

Capt. Arthur Williams, C.E., is detailed as an additional member of the board of officers appointed for the purpose of selecting a course for the submarine cables from Fort Stevens, Ore., to Fort Canby, Wash., and of considering such other Artillery questions pertaining to the fire-control installation of the Artillery District of the Columbia as may arise, in which two or more departments are concerned. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Adam F. Casad, O.D., in addition to his other duties, will report to the commanding general, Department of the Gulf, for duty as assistant to the chief ordnance officer of that department. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

Major William H. Tschappat, O.D., is assigned to duty as commanding officer, New York Arsenal, and armament officer of the Central Armament District during the absence of Col. Orin B. Mitcham, O.D., from Aug. 10 to 21, 1909. (Aug. 6, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Signal Corps are ordered: Capt. Hanson B. Black, upon arrival at Seattle, Wash., in compliance with orders heretofore issued, will repair to Washington and report to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty in his office. First Lieut. Charles L. Willard, upon arrival at Seattle, Wash., in compliance with orders heretofore issued, will proceed to Fort Word, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

First Class Sergeant Joseph H. Embleton, Signal Corps, Fort Omaha, Neb., will be sent to the recruit depot, Columbus Barracks, O., for duty. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

Sergt. Edward Dohmpropst, Signal Corps, upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

First Lieut. Walter H. Smith, S.G., is relieved duty at Fort Logan, upon completion of telephone installation at that post, and will proceed to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and assume charge of reconstruction of telephone system at latter post. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

First Lieut. Briece P. Disque, 3d Cav., to remain on duty with the National Guard of Ohio until Sept. 15, 1909. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

Leave for one month and ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Carl Boyd, 3d Cav. (July 29, D.T.)

The leave granted Col. Joseph H. Dorst, 3d Cav., is extended fifteen days. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

First Sergt. Henry Wolf, Troop C, 3d Cav., upon the receipt of this order at the post will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Col. Edgar Z. Steever, 4th Cav., having completed the temporary duty for which he was ordered to these headquarters, will return to his proper station, Fort Meade, S.D. (July 31, D. Mo.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

First Sergt. James Kenney, Troop L, 5th Cav., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

First Lieut. John H. Lewis, 5th Cav., will report in person to Major William J. Nicholson, 7th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Riley, Kas., for examination for promotion. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Sept. 15, 1909, is granted Capt. Charles W. Farber, 8th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb. (Aug. 6, D. Mo.)

Leave for twelve days, to take effect Aug. 10, is granted 1st Lieut. C. Emery Hathaway, 8th Cav., recruiting officer. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. GEORGE S. ANDERSON.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Robert R. Love, 9th Cav., for temporary duty granted to these headquarters, will be extended two months. (Aug. 6, W.D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. W. JONES.

Leave for one month, after completion of field exercises in Massachusetts, is granted 1st Lieut. Allen C. Keyes, 10th Cav. (Aug. 4, D.E.)

First Sergt. Ananias Lumkins, Troop D, 10th Cav., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

Par. 32, S.O. 168, July 22, 1909, W.D., announcing the acceptance by the President of the resignation by 2d Lieut. Charles S. Jackson, 11th Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army is revoked. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

The resignation by 2d Lieut. William L. Stevenson, 11th Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect Aug. 6, 1909. (Aug. 6, W.D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. GEORGE A. DODD.

First Lieut. Frank L. Case, 12th Cav., will report by letter without delay to Major William J. Nicholson, 7th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Riley, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Leave for one month, when his services can be spared, is granted Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews, 15th Cav. (Aug. 4, D.E.)

First Lieut. Ben Lear, Jr., 15th Cav., will proceed to Washington, D.C., and report to the commanding general, National Guard, District of Columbia, and accompany that organization to the field exercises. (Aug. 9, D.E.)

duty at Camp Robinson, Sparta, Wis., about Sept. 10, 1909, and will then return to Fort Snelling, Minn. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. M. M. MACOMB.

Veterinarian Charles H. Jewell, 6th Field Art., is detailed to attend the meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association, to be held in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 7 to 10, 1909. (Aug. 6, W.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Capt. James A. Thomas, C.A.C., is granted leave for ten days. (July 31, D.G.)

Leave for two months is granted Col. John P. Wisser, C.A.C. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

Capt. Alfred A. Maybach, C.A.C., recently promoted from 1st lieutenant, with rank from July 18, 1909, is placed on the unassigned list. He will remain on duty at his present station. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

First Lieut. Henry W. Bunn, C.A.C., is granted leave for twenty days, effective about Aug. 8, 1909, to terminate not later than Aug. 28, 1909. (Aug. 2, D.G.)

Leave for fifteen days, effective on or about Aug. 15, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. Harry K. Rutherford, C.A.C. (Aug. 9, D.E.)

Sergt. Major Walter L. Barter, junior grade, C.A.C. (appointed July 31, 1909, from corporal, 107th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Preble, Me., will be sent to Fort Revere, Mass., for duty. (Aug. 6, W.D.)

Capt. Henry H. Sheen, C.A.C., in addition to his other duties, will temporarily assume charge of construction work at Fort Totten, N.Y., during the absence of Capt. William E. Cole, C.A.C. (Aug. 6, W.D.)

The following changes in the assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: First Lieut. Walter E. Donahue from assignment to the 77th Co. and attached to the 58th Co. First Lieut. Edward J. Cullen is transferred from the 34th Co. to the 169th Co. First Lieut. West C. Jacobs from duty with the 169th Co., and is assigned to the 34th Co. First Lieut. Harold Geiger from duty with the 58th Co., and assigned to the 77th Co. The officers named will join the companies indicated. (Aug. 6, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days, about Aug. 13, 1909, is granted Lieut. Col. Charles J. Bailey, C.A.C. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

First Lieut. Robert R. Welshimer, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 135th Company and placed on unassigned list. He will report to the C.O., Eastern Artillery District of New York, for duty on his staff. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. George F. Connolly, C.A.C., to take effect upon his relief from duty at Fort Washington, Md. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Halvor G. Coulter, C.A.C., is extended one month and twenty days. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Leave for twelve days is granted 1st Lieut. John P. Terrell, C.A.C., effective about Aug. 16, 1909. (Aug. 10, D.E.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNEGLE.

First Sergt. Michael Fitzpatrick, Co. F, 1st Inf., upon receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. Alvin K. Baskette, 3d Inf., to take effect upon his relief from recruiting duty. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Leave for three months, about Oct. 5, is granted 1st Lieut. William G. Fleischhauer, 6th Inf., Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont. (Aug. 2, D.D.)

Leave for two months, about Sept. 20, 1909, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted 1st Lieut. Augustus F. Dannemiller, 6th Inf., Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont. (July 26, D.D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. W. MASON.

Leave for two months, about Aug. 26, 1909, is granted 2d Lieut. Ralph A. Jones, 8th Inf., Fort Mason. (July 31, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. W. H. Johnson, 8th Inf., is granted leave for two months and ten days, from about Sept. 1, 1909. (July 30, D. Cal.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Leave for one month, to take effect upon completion of his duties in connection with the National Match, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles A. Lewis, 9th Inf. (Aug. 3, D.T.)

Leave for two months, upon the termination of his duties in connection with the Army Competitions at Fort Sheridan, is granted 1st Lieut. Roscoe H. Hearn. (July 31, D.T.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Major James H. Frier, 10th Inf., will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., and report in person to the commanding general, Department of the East, for duty pertaining to the maneuvers to be held in Massachusetts. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. WILLIAMS.

Capt. Earle W. Tanner, 11th Inf., leave for two months, upon relief from duty with Northern Rifle Competition at Fort Sheridan. (July 30, D. Lakes.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Major William C. Wren, 12th Inf., from treatment at Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., to his home and await further orders. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Capt. Henry J. Hunt, 17th Inf., is granted leave for two months, to take effect about Aug. 1, 1909. (July 31, D.G.)

First Lieut. Charles H. Danforth, 17th Inf., is granted leave for two months, about Aug. 1, 1909. (July 31, D.G.)

Capt. Benjamin F. Hardaway, 17th Inf., Fort McPherson, Ga., is detailed for duty as instructor and inspector of the 4th Battalion of Infantry, National Guard of Georgia, at its encampment to be held on St. Simon's Island, near Brunswick, Ga., from Aug. 1 to Aug. 8, 1909, inclusive. (July 28, D.G.)

Capt. Charles L. McKain, 17th Inf., is granted leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect about Aug. 15, 1909. (Aug. 2, D.G.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Second Lieut. Hornsby Evans, 19th Inf., aide-de-camp, is detailed to act as range officer for the National Match, and will proceed to Camp Perry, O., and report in person on Aug. 17, 1909. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

Leave for two months, upon completion of his duties with the National Match, is granted 1st Lieut. Gilbert M. Allen, 19th Inf. (July 31, D.T.)

First Lieut. Clarence K. La Motte, 19th Inf., will proceed from Fort McIntosh, Tex., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., as additional competitor for the Army Pistol Team. (July 29, D.T.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Capt. Walter C. Sweeney, unassigned, 21st Inf., was on Aug. 9 assigned to Co. C.

22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

Leave for one month, about July 30, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles F. Herr, 22d Inf. (July 30, D. Colo.)

Capt. Ferdinand W. Kobbe, 22d Inf., will proceed from Fort St. Michael to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, for duty at that post. (July 22, D. Colo.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. SHARPE.

First Lieut. Thomas T. Duke, 23d Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Oklahoma University Preparatory School, Tonkawa, Okla., for duty accordingly. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.

Leave for three months, effective about Sept. 1, 1909, is granted 2d Lieut. Frank Moorman, 24th Inf. (Aug. 9, D.E.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. BOOTH.

Leave for ten days is granted Major Lucius L. Durfee, 26th Inf. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

Leave for one month, about Aug. 5, 1909, is granted Capt.

David P. Cordray, 26th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich. (Aug. 2, D. Lakes.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. K. BAILEY.

First Lieut. Albert B. Sloan, 29th Inf., now on leave at Milwaukee, Wis., will report in person upon expiration of that leave at Fort Porter, N.Y., for duty pending the arrival of his company at that station. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

First Lieut. George B. Sharon, 30th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to Camp Sequoia, so as to arrive not later than Aug. 25, 1909, where he will relieve 2d Lieut. Thurman H. Bane, 14th Cav., as Q.M., and C.S., Camp Sequoia, Cal. (Aug. 2, D. Cal.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. R. L. HOWZE.

The leave granted Capt. Edwin J. Griffith, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, is extended thirty days. (Aug. 9, D.E.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William Thomas, P.S., is extended to and including Aug. 31, 1909. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

PARADE IN BALTIMORE.

Troops from posts hereafter named are detailed to participate in the dedication, on Sept. 13, 1909, of a monument erected in Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, Md., by the state of Maryland, in honor of the soldiers and sailors of that state: Fort Myer, Va.—Two troops, 15th Cav., to be selected by the post commander, and Battery E, 3d Field Art., by marching. Artillery District of Baltimore.—Four companies of Coast Artillery, to be selected by the district commander. Major Elmer W. Hubbard, C.A.C., will command the Regular troops that are to participate in this dedication. (Aug. 4, D.E.)

SHOOTING CONTESTS.

The following officers and enlisted men composing the Army Cavalry team to participate in the National Match, Camp Perry, O., will proceed from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to that camp, arriving not later than Aug. 11, 1909: Capts. William H. Hearn, 10th Cav.; Julian R. Lindsey, 15th Cav.; August C. Nissen, 18th Cav.; Charles A. Romeo, 2d Cav.; Hu B. Myers, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. John Watson, 8th Cav.; James E. Fechet, 9th Cav.; Basil N. Rittenhouse, 11th Cav.; Jens E. Stedje, 4th Cav.; Theodore H. Dillon, C.E.; Edward R. Cockopp, 2d Cav.; Beaufort R. Camp, 9th Cav.; Sergts. Frank C. Olsen, Troop H, 2d Cav.; Roland G. Blane, Troop O, 2d Cav.; Frederick A. Funk, Troop A, 3d Cav.; Matt Klem, Troop D, 15th Cav.; Edward C. Jackson, Co. B, C.E.; Corp. Harry L. Adams, Troop B, 15th Cav.; Farrier William Behnbeck, Troop G, 5th Cav. (Aug. 4, D.E.)

The following officers and enlisted men, having been selected to compete for places upon the Army Rifle and Pistol Teams, will proceed from Camp T. J. Wint, Leon Springs Reservation, Texas, to Fort Sheridan, reporting not later than Aug. 4, 1909. For Army Rifle Team: First Lieut. Roscoe H. Hearn, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. G. M. Allen, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edwin Butcher, 15th Inf.; Sergt. Henry Whitaker, Co. A, 15th Inf.; Corp. Frederick G. Rolf, Co. H, 15th Inf.; Sergt. Thomas Lynett, Co. C, 15th Inf.; Sergt. Milton O. Arrington, Co. B, 16th Inf.; Sergt. Daniel W. Finlayson, Co. G, 19th Inf.; Pvt. Clinton D. Schenk, Co. G, 21st Inf.; Pvt. Walter B. Wageman, Co. E, 19th Inf.; Pvt. George Duncan, Troop H, 3d Cav.; Sergt. Albert Peiss, Troop M, 3d Cav.; Q.M. Sergt. William Davidson, Co. H, 19th Inf.; Corp. Emil Glarner, Co. K, 15th Inf.; Sergt. John R. Rafferty, Co. L, 15th Inf.; Corp. Frank Iorger, Co. I, 15th Inf. Distinguished Marksmen: Sergt. Charles Rie, Co. C, 21st Inf. For Army Pistol Team: Second Lieut. John S. Upham, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles A. Lewis, 9th Inf.; Sergt. Orville L. Dyer, Co. C, 15th Inf.; Sergt. Herbert Hadley, Troop L, 3d Cav.; 1st Sergt. John Dittmer, Co. E, 15th Inf.; Corp. Sant Johnson, Troop M, 3d Cav.; Sergt. Charles Rie, Co. C, 21st Inf.; Musician John S. Blawn, Battery C, 3d Field Art. Distinguished pistol shots: First Lieut. Ward Dabney, 21st Inf.; 1st Sergt. Hiriam Austin, Battery C, 3d Field Art.; Sergt. James W. Dell, Battery C, 1st Field Art. (July 30, D.T.)

The following organization of the Army rifle and pistol competitions to be held at Fort Sheridan, Ill., is announced: Officer in charge, Lieut. Col. Lyman W. V. Kennon, 14th Inf.; chief range officer, Major Walter H. Chatfield, 27th Inf.; adjutant and statistical officer, Capt. George C. Saffarans, 2d Inf.; Q.M. Cs. and O.O., 1st Lieut. William B. Gracie, 27th Inf.; range officers, Capt. James C. Rhea, 7th Cav.; Capt. George D. Freeman, Jr., 2d Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Jesse M. Cullison, 2d Inf.; David C. Anderson, 6th Inf.; Robert D. Carter, 16th Inf.; Robert Sterrett, 9th Cav.; Franklin P. Jackson, 2d Inf.; Oliver P. Robinson, 23th Inf.; Robert G. Caldwell, 10th Inf.; Noble J. Wiley, 5th Inf.; Dawson Olmstead, 5th Field Art.; Charles S. Hamilton, 13th Inf.; John C. Ashburn, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Thomas E. Cathro, 13th Cav.; Fitzhugh B. Alliderde, 27th Inf.; James M. Churchill, 16th Inf.; Clement H. Wright, 12th Inf.; John B. DeLancey, 10th Inf.; George F. Waugh, 16th Inf.; James W. H. Reisinger, Jr., 27th Inf.; Bayard Sneed, 27th Inf.; William J. Fitzmaurice, 10th Inf.; Emmett W. Smith, 27th Inf.; Martin C. Shallenberger, 16th Inf.; and Frank M. Kennedy, 10th Inf. (Aug. 3, D. Lakes.)

The following team is designated to represent Maryland in the National Team Match at Camp Perry, O., commencing Aug. 23, 1909: Col. Charles D. Gaither, A.G. Dept., team captain; Major Samuel J. Fort, I.S.A.P., 1st Brigade, range officer; Major Louis M. Rawlins, 5th Inf., team coach; 1st Lieut. H. E. Lupus, 4th Inf., team spotter. Capt. David W. Jenkins, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. P. Dow, aide to commanding general, 1st Brigade; 1st Lieut. C. K. Due, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. F. B. Shepherd, 5th Inf.; Ord. Sergt. J. E. Givan, Ord. Dept.; Sergt. E. O. Wright, Co. M, 5th Inf.; Q.M. Sergt. F. Gemmill, N.C.S., 4th Inf.; Sergt. R. Forney, Co. C, 4th Inf.; Sergt. B. C. Graham, Co. F, 5th Inf.; Sergt. E. T. Munshower, Co. A, 1st Inf.; Pvt. W. Langstroth, Co. F, 5th Inf.; Pvt. E. A. Jones, Co. F, 5th Inf.; Ord. Sergt. G. W. Kaeasemeyer, O.D.; 1st Lieut. C. Edgar, 1st Inf.; Sergt. J. Collins, Co. C, 1st Inf.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Capt. John D. Long, 12th Cav., having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to duty as instructor of tactics. (Aug. 6, U.S.M.A.)

The first class of cadets, under charge of Capt. Charles P. Summerall, 2d Field Art., accompanied by Capt. Alfred A. Maybach and 1st Lieuts. Frederic H. Smith and Quinn Gray, C.A.C., and Capt. John W. Hammer, Med. Corps., will proceed to Fort Hancock, N.J., on Sunday, Aug. 15, for the purpose of receiving five days' practical instruction in Coast Artillery target practice and submarine mining. (Aug. 7, U.S.M.A.)

MILITIA MANEUVERS.

The following officers will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., reporting not later than Aug. 10, 1909, to the commanding general, D.E., for duty pertaining to the maneuvers in Massachusetts, Aug. 14 to 21, 1909: Majors Charles H. Barth, 12th Inf.; Henry C. Hodges, Jr., 1st Inf.; Charles McK. Saltzman, Sig. Corps.; Edward A. Millar, 5th Field Art.; Alfred M. Hunter, C.A.C.; Waldo E. Ayer, 9th Inf.; Beaumont B. Buck, 16th Inf.; Herbert H. Sargent, 2d Cav.; Capts. Arthur Johnson, 13th Inf.; Harry H. Tebbets, 10th Inf.; Thomas E. Merrill, G.S. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

The following officers will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., and report in person to the commanding general, Department of the East, not later than Aug. 10, 1909, for duty pertaining to the maneuvers to be held in Massachusetts, Aug. 14 to 21, 1909: Major Benjamin A. Poore, 22d Inf.; Capt. Frank S. Cocheu, G.S.; Capt. Powell Clayton, Jr., 11th Cav.; Capt. George E. Thorne, 24th Inf. (Aug. 6, W.D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered:

Cavalry Arm.

Second Lieut. Robert R. Love, 9th Cav., promoted to first Lieutenant, rank July 2, 1909, assigned to 13th Cav.

Infantry Arm.

Capt. Lucius L. Durfee, 7th Inf., promoted to major, rank July 23, 1909, assigned to 26th Inf.

Capt. Charles G. Dwyer, 28th Inf., promoted to major, rank July 26, 1909, assigned to 17th Inf.

First Lieut. Frederick W. Bentee, 26th Inf., promoted to captain, rank July 23, 1909, assigned to 7th Inf.

First Lieut. Charles W. Weeks, 30th Inf., promoted to captain, rank July 26, 1909, assigned to 28th Inf.

Second Lieut. Elvind Hunt, 28th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank July 19, 1909, assigned to 30th Inf.

Second Lieut. Benjamin F. McClellan, 28th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank July 23, 1909, assigned to 26th Inf.

Second Lieut. Campbell B. Hodges, 4th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank July 26, 1909, assigned to 30th Inf.

Lieutenant Love, will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander, and upon expiration of his present leave will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty pending the sailing of the transport upon which he may secure accommodations, and will proceed on that transport to join his regiment in the Philippines.

Major Durfee will report by telegraph to his regimental commander for assignment to a battalion and station, and will join the station to which he may be assigned.

Major Dwyer will be assigned to a battalion by his regimental commander, and upon expiration of his present leave will join the battalion to which assigned.

Captain Bentee will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. Upon expiration of his present leave he will proceed to San Francisco, for duty pending the sailing of the transport upon which he may secure accommodations, and will proceed on that transport to join his regiment in the Philippines.

Captain Weeks will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. Upon being relieved from his present duty he will join company to which assigned.

Lieutenant Hunt will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. He will remain on duty at his present station until the arrival of the 30th Infantry at its station in the United States, and will then join his company.

Lieutenant McClellan will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. He will remain on duty at his present station pending final action upon his application for transfer.

Lieutenant Hodges will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander, and will join the company to which assigned. (Aug. 6, W.D.)

PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The boards of officers designated below are appointed to meet at the places set forth, and at such times as may be necessary, to examine officers ordered before them. Boards:

The Chief Surgeon, Department of California; the Attending Surgeon, headquarters, Department of California. The above board will meet at the headquarters, Department of California.

Capt. Charles L. Foster, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Henry B. McIntyre, M.C. The above board will meet at the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (July 29, D. Cal.)

The following field officers will report in person to one of the boards of officers above designated, between Aug. 12 and Aug. 18, 1909, for physical examination: Capt. Cole, William A. Simpson, A.G.; Capt. John A. Lundeen, C.A.C.; Capt. George R. Smith, A.P.G.; Capt. Daniel M. Appel, M.C.; Lieut. Col. Frederick Von Schrader, D.Q.M.G.; Capt. Robert R. Stevens, D.Q.M.G.; Capt. Albert D. Kniskern, D.C.S.G.; Capt. Charles G. Woodward, I.G.; Capt. Walter L. Finley, G.S.; Capt. Majors Charles H. McKinstry, C.E.; Capt. John P. Hains, Paymr.; Capt. Albert E. Truby, M.C.; Capt. Ruben B. Turner, 29th Inf.; Capt. John C. W. Brooks, C.A.C.; Capt. Majors Euclid B. Frick, M.C.; Capt. George McK. Williamson, Q.M.; Capt. George E. Pickett, Paymr.; Capt. Charles H. McKinstry, C.E.; Capt. Harry C. Hale, A.G.D.; Capt. John W. Ruckman, C.A.C.; Capt. Gustave W. Stevens, C.A.C.; Capt. Arthur W. Edwards, Comsy.; Capt. Albert E. Truby, M.C.; Capt. William W. Forsyth, 6th Cav.; Capt. Ernesto V. Smith, Paymr. (July 29, D. Cal.)

The following field officers will report in person, as indicated below, for the purpose of undergoing the test in horsemanship, provided they are not exempted: To Col. John A. Lundeen, C.A.C., at Presidio, at 8:45 a.m., Aug. 16: Col. Daniel M. Appel, M.C.; Lieut. Cols. Frederick Von Schrader, D.Q.M.G.; Capt. Robert R. Stevens, D.Q.M.G.; Capt. Albert D. Kniskern, D.C.S.G.; Capt. Charles G. Woodward, I.G.; Capt. Walter L. Finley, G.S.; Capt. Majors Charles H. McKinstry, C.E.; Capt. John P. Hains, Paymr.; Capt. Albert E. Truby, M.C.; Capt. Ruben B. Turner, 29th Inf.; Capt. John C. W. Brooks, C.A.C.; Capt. Majors Euclid B. Frick, M.C.; Capt. George McK. Williamson, Q.M.; Capt. George E. Pickett, Paymr.; Capt. Harry C. Hale, A.G.; Capt. John W. Ruckman, C.A.C.; Capt. Gustave W. Stevens, C.A.C.; Capt. Arthur W. Edwards, Comsy.; Capt.

August 14, 1909.

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CLARENCE W. DeKNIGHT
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

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Rear Admiral Schroeder has issued an order to his fleet captains that a sharp surveillance of wireless operators must be observed and that every word sent or received must be kept account of and all unconventional talk with other operators must be stopped. Wireless is not to be used between ships that are in signaling distance of each other, but if the commander-in-chief calls by wireless for reports or for information such reports will be made by individual ships ordinarily by signal. When any ship is within reach of shore wireless stations the apparatus on board ship will not be used except in urgent cases and for a period of five minutes before noon each day, when the wireless noon signal from the Naval Observatory at Washington is expected to be received. In using the wireless Admiral Schroeder urges that conciseness in framing messages be studied, and adds that "the air is

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getting to be too busy to admit of messages being expressed in a conversational way.

The cupidity of the owners of the field near the Maryland Agricultural College, selected for the educational trials of the Wright aeroplane, in which the first class, consisting of Lieutenants Lahm and Foulois, was to be taught, has delayed the work. When they doubled their price twice it was decided to abandon that site and look elsewhere. It is believed that a suitable place will be found within a few days. There is a strong objection among owners of country property to having this aeroplane work performed on their premises, on the ground that it attracts a large crowd of people, and in the end results in no small amount of damage to fence and buildings.

The Navy Department is proposing to solicit tenders for an aeroplane adapted to naval scouting service, one that will rise from or land safely on the water. There can be no doubt of the value of such a machine, having a speed of 40 miles, even for four hours. An airship would be particularly valuable in scouting for submarines. It is proposed that the aeroplanes be carried on scout cruisers, and a tentative plan for erecting a covering for the machine on the after-bridge has been worked out.

The new Service pattern caliber .30 Colt's revolver is now being furnished to the troops in the Philippines and a large supply of the new .45 caliber cartridge, with the increase to 250 grains of powder, is being issued. This charge gives a velocity of 750 feet per second to the bullet.

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ARMY FOREIGN SERVICE.

There is one consideration in regard to Philippine or tropical service that has had less publicity than it should. This is the difference in length of foreign service between the various arms of the Service. A résumé of the service of all the various organizations in the army in the Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and Alaska, which appears in another column, affords food for thought. As a rule the Infantry has done the greatest amount of foreign service as compared with the Cavalry or Field Artillery. Few regiments have had less than six years' foreign service. The 11th Infantry perhaps leads, the 2d Battalion of that regiment having eight years and one month to its credit. One company of the 17th Infantry has had eight years in Cuba and in the islands seven companies of that regiment have had seven years. The average for the Cavalry is about four years; for the Field Artillery two to three. The 6th Field Artillery has the easiest record in this respect, with Battery A in Cuba three months, Battery C in the Philippines one year and eight months, and Battery D in Porto Rico five months. The Engineer troops have all had service abroad ranging from Company A's five years and five months in the Philippines to the service of Companies L and M in the islands for one year and eleven months. The other companies have an average of about two years there. The Coast Artillery Corps has had a good deal of foreign service, fifty-one companies out of one hundred and seventy having done their tour abroad. Quite a number of companies have done five to six years.

When it comes to the question of domestic service we find that the following organizations of the Army during the 33 years and 5 months, ending June 30, 1909, have had periods of service exceeding 10 years in one locality. In New York, A and E, Engineers, 32 years 5 months; B, 33 years 6 months; C, 27 years 2 months; F, 30 years 3 months. On the Pacific coast, 1st Cavalry, 18 years 3 months; Nebraska, Wyoming and Montana, 2d Cavalry, 17 years 8 months; Nebraska and Wyoming, 3d Cavalry, 10 years 3 months; Texas, 4th Cavalry, 13 years 9 months; 8th Cavalry, 12 years 5 months; Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado, 6th Cavalry, 15 years 6 months; Dakota and Montana, 7th Cavalry, 15 years; Dakota, Nebraska and Montana, 8th Cavalry, 10 years 5 months; Nebraska, Wyoming and Utah, 9th Cavalry, 12 years 10 months; Kansas, Texas and Indian Territory, 10th Cavalry, 18 years 2 months. The 11th, 12th, 13th and 15th Regiments were not organized until March, 1901.

Of the Field Artillery, Battery E, 1st Artillery, has been 11 years 5 months in the District of Columbia, and A, 3d Field Artillery, 13 years 10 months in Texas; D, 3d Field Artillery, in Maryland and District of Columbia, 12 years 7 months; in Arkansas and Kansas, 11 years 4 months; E, 3d Field Artillery, in Kansas 15 years 1 month; D, 6th Field Artillery, in Rhode Island 15 years; in Nebraska and Kansas 10 years 6 months.

Of the Coast Artillery companies, the 1st has been in Florida 10 years 8 months; 7th, 10 years 6 months; 9th, 10 years 6 months; in Florida and South Carolina, 3d, 12 years 3 months. In Louisiana the 4th has been 10 years 6 months; the 6th in Virginia and District of Columbia, 20 years 5 months; 41st, 10 years 9 months; in Maryland and District of Columbia, 13th, 12 years 6 months; in Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, 19th, 11 years 1 month. In Virginia the 20th has been 18 years 11 months; 26th, 10 years 1 month (also 10 years 1 month in California and Washington); 34th, 11 years 4 months (also 12 years 9 months in Washington and Oregon); 42d, 10 years 1 month; 47th, 10 years 3 months; 51st, 19 years 5 months (also 12 years 5 months in New York and New Jersey); 53d, 13 years. In New York, Rhode Island and Mississippi the 22d has been 10 years 2 months; the 37th in District of Columbia and Maryland 11 years 4 months; the 39th in Maryland 13 years 11 months; the 40th in Virginia and Maryland 16 years 1 month; the 44th, 16 years 1 month; the 43d in Maryland, Virginia and District of Columbia 22 years 3 months (also 10 years 7 months in Connecticut and New York); the 45th in Maryland and Delaware 16 years 2 months; the 46th in New Hampshire and Massachusetts 10 years 7 months; the 81st in New York 11 years 4 months; the 82d, 10 years 4 months.

The 1st Infantry has been in California 11 years and 9 months; the 2d Infantry in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama 11 years 6 months; in Nebraska, Montana and Dakota 11 years 10 months; the 3d in Montana, Minnesota and South Dakota 20 years 6 months; the 4th in Wyoming and Nebraska 13 years 1 month; in Idaho and Washington 10 years 3 months; the 5th in Montana 11 years 10 months; the 7th in Dakota, Minnesota and Wyoming 11 years; the 8th in Nebraska and Wyoming 11 years 5 months; the 9th in Ne-

braska and Wyoming 17 years 5 months; the 10th in Texas 10 years; in Colorado and New Mexico 10 years 4 months; the 11th in Dakota and Montana 10 years 11 months; the 12th in Dakota and Nebraska 10 years 9 months; the 14th in Dakota, Utah, Nebraska and Wyoming 14 years 6 months; in Washington 13 years 11 months; the 15th in Texas, Colorado and New Mexico 14 years 3 months. The 16th Infantry has been in Kansas, Texas and Indian Territory 10 years 11 months; the 17th for the long period of 24 years 6 months in Dakota, Montana and Wyoming. The 18th has been in the Southern states 10 years; the 21st in Oregon, Washington and Idaho 12 years; the 24th in Texas 11 years; the 25th in Louisiana and Texas 11 years 3 months; in Dakota, Minnesota and Montana 17 years 9 months. The 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th Infantry were organized in 1901.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT METHODS.

For many years the graduates of the Military Academy were subjected to an interpretation of military law by the Treasury Department, which held that service as a cadet was not to be counted in determining an officer's length of service for an increase of pay, "service pay," "longevity pay," or "foggy pay," as it has been called. Finally, an officer of the Army had the temerity to question the correctness of the Treasury decision in this matter. An appeal against it was made to the Supreme Court of the United States, which in due course of litigation declared that the Treasury Department had been wrong from the beginning in its decision against the West Pointers, declaring that cadets were officers of the Army of an inferior class, appointed but not commissioned, and that they were entitled to include their four years at the Academy in the record of service which determined the question of increase of pay for them. Awaiting this decision the officers concerned had, as the Supreme Court decided, been unjustly deprived of a portion of their pay by a mistaken interpretation of law by the Treasury Department.

This being settled, it would appear that the department responsible for the erroneous decision should have hastened to apologize and do what it could to repair the wrong by facilitating the efforts of those to whom it was shown to be in debt to obtain their dues. But no one would suppose this possible who understands the remorseless nature of a Treasury decision. Not only was there no attempt made by the Treasury Department to repair the wrong it did through the ignorance of law, shown by some of its officials so many years before, but it strove, to the best of its ability, to delay the collection of these officers' claims, raising point after point against them and compelling to again appeal to the Supreme Court. As a result of this many officers went to their graves with their claims for back pay still unsettled, bequeathing to their heirs the bitter struggle for their rights. Thus there are at this day widows and orphans appealing to the Government for the payment of what was admitted to be due them many years before and forced to part with a considerable percentage of the money due them to secure the assistance of those learned in the law and skilled in Treasury methods.

To determine the extent to which the law officers of the Government are responsible for this condition would require a thorough review of the proceedings thus far in the longevity cases. There can be no doubt as to the inconvenience and hardship to which the claimants of back dues for Service pay have been subjected, and it would seem that there has been no effort on the part of the representatives of the Government that wronged them to assist them in getting their dues.

These remarks apply equally to the claims to pay for enlisted service which have been established by the courts. The wrongs done the Services in the case of these claims for pay are descriptive of Treasury methods which are illustrated by a story of General Grant, that will bear repeating. When he was in command at Vicksburg in war time the General authorized his quartermaster to issue hay to the medical officers to fill sacks of bed ticking to provide mattresses, of which there was imperative need. When Grant was President he found this quartermaster engaged in the effort to satisfy the auditor of the War Department that hay was, under the circumstances, a proper issue by the Quartermaster's Department. Grant sent for the auditor and asked why the claim was not allowed, calling his attention to the fact that the issue was made by his order in time of war. "But, Mr. President," replied the perplexed auditor, "I cannot find any law authorizing the issue." "Very well," answered the President, "you will find the law for it or I will find another auditor." Another examination satisfied this auditor that the law he wanted shone out in letters of light from the statute book. Another story to the point is that told by the late Gen. O. M. Poe, C.E., of his experience while in charge of Government property at Detroit, Mich. A Government wharf took fire and General Poe signaled to a passing boat to come and put out the fire with its pumps. A bill for this service which General Poe considered reasonable was paid and the amount of it was checked against his account at the Treasury Department on the ground that he had not advertised for proposals.

The application of the decisions of the Supreme Court in what are known as the Tyler, Morton and Watson cases to enlisted service is shown in an article on "Longevity Pay" appearing in our issue of July 3, 1909, page 1253. A further discussion of this subject is found in the article on "Longevity Pay," published June 26, 1909, page 1224, the case involved being that of Major

Lloyd M. Brett, 1st Cavalry. In the case of Lieut. Mark L. Beals the Treasury Department holds that the act of March 2, 1903, allowing an increase of longevity pay to an officer retired on account of wounds in battle requires that the findings of the Retiring Board must show the fact and that the wounds were the chief, if not the sole, cause of disability.

The contract for the supply of 825,000 yards of olive drab cotton cloth for uniforms for the Army was formally awarded Aug. 10 to Smith, Hogg and Co., of New York city, selling agents for the Massachusetts Cotton Mills, of Lowell, Mass., at 25 cents a yard, the price under the old contract for khaki cloth, but the new cotton cloth is believed to be far better. This cloth is to be dyed by a new process and with new dyes produced in Germany by a patent process. The Badische Company furnishing this dye have entered into an agreement with the Quartermaster's Department to supply all manufacturers making uniform cloth for the government at a price named, and every manufacturer can be secure in making a bid. The Badische Company also agree to send to the works of the contractors their own expert chemist to assist in preparing the dye to match the standard samples. This week bids have been advertised for in various parts of the country for 1,000,000 yards of the same olive drab cloth; bids are to be in by March 1 and deliveries to begin not later than May 1. The forty-five concerns that have thus far written to the War Department in regard to this contract will be furnished with a swatch of the new cloth, and thus plenty of time will be allowed for experiment. Under the new policy inaugurated by Secretary Dickinson of splitting contracts, there is a chance that a number of mills may get some share of the work and that the price will be somewhat reduced. The new cloth is dyed in the raw cotton. This is a new method, and the Badische dyes are sent out in several colors, which must be blended in the right manner. The cloth is made of three threads of brown and one of green above and three threads of green and one of brown below. There is no good reason why there should not be next spring a lively competition for the cotton cloth contract. Letters have come in to the War Department of late from mills in New England, Georgia, South Carolina, Michigan, Ohio and Indiana, which is an indication of the interest all over the country in the matter. The new cloth does not need to be silicated; is more easily washed, and at the same time is a more stable color, being furthermore very much cooler for the wearer.

The Secretary of War has of late been making a study of the Continental systems of housing troops, and finds that there is a vast difference in the methods pursued in the armies of Europe and of this country. It is generally the practice in Germany, France, Spain and Great Britain to have large barracks in the cities and keep whole regiments in a single building covering a city block and enclosing a courtyard. This results in a saving in transportation, in time, in cost of buildings, in heating and in many other respects. Our method of having large Army posts so far from cities and from convenient and inexpensive transportation is intended to keep the men from the temptations of city life, but it is found that in the armies of the Continent the behavior of the men is, if anything, better than with us. It seems as if the consequence of our keeping men away from temptation was to cause a storing up of the appetite until when finally liberty is granted the man hurls himself headlong into a revel of indulgence. One of the false economies of our post system is the endless amount of administration that devolves on a post commander. At one post in the West the police force every day has to be as large as for the neighboring city of 12,000 inhabitants. There are twenty-three miles of roads to be kept up and a water supply for 2,400 people. Such an establishment, if placed within some quiet quarter of a city, would effect a very large saving, and probably promote the efficiency of the Service.

We learn that the Chinese Board of Communication is negotiating for taking over the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, and that this step is considered as preliminary to the creating of a modern navy for China. Already the modernizing of the Chinese army is well under way, and with an army being provided for, it is only natural that a country with so extensive a coast line as China should think the time has come for the defense of her waters. Her efforts in that direction made at the time of the war with Japan came to naught on account of the superiority of the islanders on the sea. News from China points to the steady modernizing of the country. The Board of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce is to build a factory to manufacture authentic weights and measures for uniform use throughout the empire, supplying a need long felt by native manufacturers and by foreigners doing business there. Army Engineers will be interested in the statement in Daily Consular and Trade Reports that all the material for the 800-foot bridge over the Yellow River at Lanchowfu, in the Province of Kansu, which is nearing completion, had to be conveyed nearly 1,000 miles in Chinese carts.

Everyone is interested in the new tariff law and all are confused as to its character by the contradictory statements appearing in the newspapers and in the speeches of the rival factions in Congress. The New York Times of Aug. 5 devotes three and one-half of its ample pages to a comparison of the rates of duty under the new

and the old tariff. A comparison between the two cannot be made exact, because the descriptions are not in all cases the same, and specific duties have, to some extent, been substituted for ad valorem duties. Altogether there are 1,840 items in the Times list specifying the duties on the various articles. Of these 237 are on the free list, 101 are marked "not enumerated" in the old tariff, an increase of duty is noted in 129 cases, and a decrease in 329 cases, leaving the duties on 1034 items as they were in the previous bill. Where there has been an increase in duty it is principally upon items of luxury or those the use of which is desired to discourage. The changes in some cases appear to have been made for the purposes of equalization. Among the articles on which duties have been increased are spirits, wines and other beverages, narcotics, perfumery and fancy soaps, bicycles, knives, razors and swords, guns, figs, dates, lemons and pineapples, stockings, hose and some articles of feminine finery. Registered animals for breeding purposes are on the free list, as are works of art. The modifications of the Philippine tariff we have already indicated. The punishment for an attempt to bribe customs officers is a fine not to exceed \$2,000, imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery, is this week at Seattle and visiting the coast defenses of the Puget Sound Artillery District. The amount of work involved in visiting the various posts on the Pacific coast has been somewhat greater than was anticipated, and he is not now expected to return to Washington earlier than Aug. 31. General Murray commands the enthusiastic loyalty of every officer who ever performed duty under him, and his friends are eager to see him succeed to the position of Chief of Staff when it becomes vacant. In knowledge of the Service, its capabilities and needs, no officer in the Army to-day is better equipped. He is an excellent organizer, and arguing from what he has done it is no strange thing if there are many who believe that just at this time General Murray would be the man to lead the way to the best possible development of the Army. The board in the General Staff appointed to take up the subject of reorganization has completed its work, with the result that while a vast amount of work has been done zealously and with painstaking care, it is said that out of it all there is almost no positive or constructive plan or policy apparent. General Murray has organized and secured legislation for the development of the largest corps within the Army outside of the Infantry, and no similar task was ever performed with less friction, with better feeling all around or with more substantial results.

The Secretary of the Navy will submit to Congress next winter a plan for providing for enlisted men entertainments such as they have heretofore been able to provide for themselves from the profits of the ship's canteen. Under the new system of having the government conduct the canteen with a margin of ten per cent. profit it is obvious that no entertainment fund is to be forthcoming and it must be raised in some other manner. The idea now is to do this by a saving in ration allowance. This seems to be the easiest method to pursue. The allowance is generous, and must needs be so, but it would be possible, if proper regulations could be applied, to make a saving from which a sufficient fund for entertainment could be derived. Reports have been coming in during the last few days from pay officers who have taken charge of canteens and the indications are that the new plan is going to work well. The pay officers are allowed to supply the wants of each ship, and no difficulty is experienced in making many reforms in the service that thus far are proving acceptable to the men and furnishing greater variety and, in some cases, better quality of goods.

The surveys have been coming in at the Navy Department the past week for repairs on some of the battleships. The survey on the Kentucky, which has been approved and is in the hands of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, calls for an expenditure of \$268,000, a considerable part of which is for new boilers. The Maine also is in need of new boilers. There are extensive repairs also required for the Kearsarge and Missouri, the survey for the work on the latter having come in late this week. The surveys for the Alabama and Illinois have not yet been received, but when in will no doubt show the necessity for considerable work. None of this work is necessarily consequent on the cruise and some of it was known to be required before the fleet started on the cruise.

Col. Hugh L. Scott was called to Nashville Aug. 9 to consult with Secretary of War J. M. Dickinson, who is detained there by the serious illness of his son. Colonel Scott took with him the voluminous report recently made by the special board of officers appointed to inquire into the recent hazing incidents at the Military Academy. The board had before it upward of two hundred cadets and made a most thorough investigation of the whole affair. Colonel Scott, when in Washington recently, said that he had the report in his hands, but that he had not read it and could not say whether it would be forwarded to the War Department or not. It is understood that the occasion of Colonel Scott's journey to Nashville to see the Secretary was solely for the purpose of discussing the report with him.

SUTTON COURT OF INQUIRY.

Our reports of the Sutton Court of Inquiry closed last week with the direct examination of Lieut. Harold H. Utley, U.S.M.C. On cross-examination counsel for the Suttons called the attention of the witness to the discrepancy between his present testimony and that before the first court. "Which is right, Mr. Utley?" asked Davis, "the testimony that you gave before the first court or that you have given here, in which you say you remember nothing about feeling through Sutton's pocket and holster?" Utley turned to Commander Hood. He spoke calmly, but his face was set hard in anger. "I would like to ask the court," he said, "what is meant by that question, 'Which is right?' I testified at the first inquiry, the day after Sutton died, to the best of my knowledge and recollection then. I am testifying now to the best of my recollection. I have been twelve days at sea on the way here. I have not read my testimony before the first court since I passed upon it at the time. Counsel evidently wants to know, if I understand the English language, whether I was wrong at the first inquiry or whether I am wrong now."

Dr. Cook testified as to the nature of Sutton's wound, demonstrating with a pistol to show the possibility of his having shot himself, turning the revolver, at the suggestion of Commander Hood, with the trigger guard up and the hammer toward the table, this being a method of handling the revolver at close quarters. He found a bruised cut on Sutton's face, but no fractures and nothing but the pistol wound to account for his death.

A series of letters written by the mother of Sutton to H. M. Schwarz were presented in evidence, against the vigorous protests of her counsel. Major Leonard, J.A., insisted that the fullest opportunity should be given to learn what accusations were brought by anyone against officers of the Marine Corps and to answer them. "The hallowed grave of a dead son is," he says, "no more worthy of protection than a military reputation, and there are many military reputations at stake here that need protection."

One of the officers defendant is quoted as saying: "All these letters have been read by the Navy Department and the charges they contain are against our records in the Service. We want the situation cleared up. If we are not guilty of what is charged against us we want the Court of Inquiry to so report and to be done with it. The Suttons have had their inning; now let us have ours." The character of Mrs. Sutton's letters are indicated by the following extracts:

"Those brutes that killed him are alive and seemingly doing well, while my poor boy is dead five months to-day. Oh, God! how could those men be such brutes? He was dead or nearly so when shot, and that I believe was done to hide it."

"Utley was with Adams and Ostermann when Jimmie was killed. I believe he engineered that fight that was all planned when they went to Carvel Hall. Ostermann got up and went out and Miss Stewart asked Jimmie what kind of a man Ostermann was, and Jimmie said 'quite a nice fellow, but very weak; can be led into anything, good or bad.'"

"That shot was only fired to hide their crime. His forehead was crushed, nose broken, lip cut open, teeth knocked out, big lump under his jaw from a blow or kick, and an incision in the back of his head one and a half inches long."

"Good God, Mr. Schwartz, the work of wild men, and this on their own sworn testimony, and still they are walking the streets to-day while my poor boy lies in his grave stamped a suicide. Do you wonder I feel so unhappy and wish to die, to be with my darling murdered boy!"

"Adams and Utley hated him. Potts and Sumner were his enemies."

"I consider them worse than wild beasts, for I always supposed it was only the latter that killed the helpless. In one of Jimmie's last letters to his father he says: 'Daddy, I feel in my bones they are going to get me. It is the feeling men usually laugh at, but never mind, if I have a fair chance they will surely know I've been there.'"

"I think Roelker would be able to tell something if he would, but I am told the night before Jimmie was killed Roelker made a slighting remark about the young lady Jimmie was with and Jimmie made him take it back, and that made Roelker hate him. Still, I don't believe Roelker had anything to do with the death of my son."

"Do you suppose Jimmie would have taken such a beating with three men on his back if he had a gun? Never. And those inhuman men lie when they say it. I don't believe he ever even got his gun or he would have used it."

"My boy said he never would mix with such cads as some of them were in his class. That tells why he wished to be alone. He was not morose and he stood third in his class at Annapolis and in some studies first."

"They beat him to death and shot him to hide the crime. I cannot understand it. I would rather have Jimmie in his grave than such a man as those are. Jimmie would never say a word for mercy."

Mrs. Sutton also told of her son's appearance to her after his death and what he said: "He comforted me and told me then and there that they had beaten him to death and that Adams had shot him to hide the crime. He told me how they had laid a trap. How he had been beaten and kicked. He begged me not to die, but to live and to prove to the world that he had not committed suicide." Mrs. Sutton is a Catholic, and it is explained that her great anxiety to prove that her son did not commit suicide is intensified by her religious belief.

Lieutenant Adams was recalled and required to lie on the big table, about which the court sits, and show in pantomime how Sutton was shot. Sutton's sister, Mrs. Rose Sutton Parker, was called in rebuttal of some of Mr. Adams's testimony. Mrs. Parker said Adams told her he would not swear her brother committed suicide; that he knew if Sutton had lived his own life would have been in danger—"that Sutton would 'get' me." She said that Colonel Doyen, explaining the nature of her brother's injuries, told her that there was a lump under the jaw, a bandage round the forehead, the nose was broken and laying over to one side. She was advised that it was best that she should not look at her brother's body, owing to its condition. She declared that Utley had said to her: "Mrs. Parker, personally I hated your brother." Adams told her that Captain Marix got possession of the bottle of whiskey which Sutton is alleged to have had that night, and several days after the tragedy he (Marix) invited several of the officers to his quarters, with the statement "to have a drink on Sutton."

Letters from Sutton to his family were read to show that he was not in a condition of mind prompting suicide. A laundryman, Charles H. Russell, said that on Oct. 14, 1907, he received from Lieutenant Adams a shirt, collar and cuffs that were bloodstained. One cuff was saturated, and the right side of the shirt bosom had a great deal of blood upon it.

On Wednesday, Aug. 11, Dr. Edward M. Schaeffer, a Washington surgeon, was called as an expert on gunshot wounds at the instance of the Sutton side to the inquiry. He stretched himself upon the table and showed by pantomime how, in his opinion as an expert, it is quite impossible that Lieutenant Sutton could have fired into his own head the shot that put an end to his life. The testimony included an examination of the undertakers who prepared Sutton's body for burial, with the view of

throwing more light upon the alleged severe wounds on Sutton's head and face and whether one of his arms was broken; testimony showing that Sutton was a good fellow, contrary to the statements of the other marine officers and the hard feelings they entertained toward him, and the fact that Sutton was in a happy and cheerful mood on the night that he came to his death, and additional evidence showing that there was bad feeling between Sutton and Lieutenant Allan M. Sumner, U.S.M.C., who was on duty at the marine barracks at the time of the tragedy. Lieutenant Sumner said he considered Sutton a disagreeable personality and a man to be avoided. He had an overbearing manner, and was a man not in the habit of telling the truth. He said that Sutton got very drunk and a police officer threatened to arrest him for kicking over a "danger" lamp in the street, but that the officer released him when he (Sumner) assured the officer that he would look out for Sutton.

Sergeant Todd, who was a corporal of the guard on the night that Sutton came to his death, stated with positive ness a number of incidents that were in direct contradiction of the narratives of the officers and others who have appeared as witnesses at the present inquiry. Though he was not a close eye-witness of the tragedy, he strongly intimated that Sutton might have been shot by some one after he had broken his arrest and was commanded to halt. Todd was asked by the Judge Advocate whether, as corporal of the guard, he did not think it his duty to report the trouble? Todd replied that he did not, in view of the fact that both the officer of the day and the officer of the guard were there and knew of it.

Lieutenant Adams again showed how Lieutenant Sutton was shot, the scene being re-enacted on the floor of the courtroom, with Lieutenants Utley and Ostermann and Sergeant De Hart placing themselves upon him. Lieutenant Adams pulled the trigger of a Service revolver, but Dr. Schaeffer declared that he could not thus have inflicted a wound duplicating the one which killed Mr. Sutton. This closed the testimony. Thereupon Major Leonard stated that the Government had no argument to submit.

"May it please the court," said Major Leonard, "the judge advocate wishes to say, in view of the possibility of future misunderstandings, that the department has realized the importance of the testimony of Mr. Roelker and has made every effort to find him, without being able to locate him." Mr. Birney asked that Roelker's statement at the first inquest be read in court, in Roelker's absence, but Mr. Davis opposed the motion on the ground that Roelker did not testify under oath. The court ruled to keep Roelker's story out.

ARMY TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

The transport Buford sailed Aug. 5 from Seattle, Wash., for Manila, with the 3d Infantry (33 officers and 830 enlisted men), and the following military passengers: Colonel Woodbury, Majors Plummer and Nichols, Captains Sample, Miller, Jackson, H. A. Smith, Watson, Langdon, Giddings, Hocker, Sharp, Hurst and A. Smith, Jr.; Chaplain Smith, 1st Lieutenants Hossfeld, Harmon, Smith, Scher, Everington, Walling, Hutchinson and Ewell; 2d Lieutenants Dickinson, Whipple, Kunz, Clark, Roach, Grafton, Hartman, Frink, Loughborough and French, 3d Inf.

The transport Logan arrived Aug. 10 at San Francisco, from Manila, P.I., with the 13th Infantry (26 officers and 733 enlisted men), Companies C and D, 1st Battalion Engineers (3 officers, 169 enlisted men), and the following military passengers: Colonel Pratt, Lieutenant Colonel Phister, Majors Roudiez, Day and O'Neil, Captains Dougherty, Erwin, Grimes, Wilcox, Shaw, Johnson and Reams, Lieutenants Anding, Carleton, Hatfield, Miller, Corey, Noyes, Olin, Wade, Guild, Muhlenberg, Elliott, Hobley, Morrison and Howard, 30th Inf.; Colonels Schuyler, 5th Cav.; Harbord, Phil. Constabulary; Majors Edger, Robbins and Smith, Med. Corps; Foster, 5th Cav.; Morgan, adjutant general; Stivers, Sub. Dept.; Lieutenant Colonel Lovering, Major Shanks, Lieutenants Goodwin and Lane, 4th Inf.; Lieutenants Barker, Ardery and Emerson, Corps of Engrs.; Captain Macdonald, 1st Cav.; Lieutenants McCammon, 23d Inf.; Keleher, 29th Inf.; Nichols, Med. Corps; Captain Rodgers and 1st Lieutenant Barker, Phil. Scouts; Lieutenants Rose, Coast Art. Corps; Chilton, 20th Inf.; Sheridan, 5th Cav.; twenty-five sick, 118 casualties, thirty-eight military convicts.

PASSENGERS ON TRANSPORT SHERIDAN.

The transport Sheridan sailed from San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 5, for Manila, with the 146th Company, C.A.C. (3 officers and 109 enlisted men), for Fort Wint, P.I.; 159th Company, C.A.C. (3 officers and 108 enlisted men); 105th Company, C.A.C. (2 officers and 107 enlisted men); for Fort Ruger, Honolulu, H.T., and the following military passengers:

For Manila: Col. J. L. Chamberlain, I.G., wife, two children and governess; Lieut. Col. W. P. Evans, G.S., wife and three children; Lieut. Col. Lea Febiger, 3d Inf.; Lieut. Col. J. B. Bellinger, Q.M., wife, four children and governess; Lieut. Col. Charles Richard, M.C.; Major John S. Mallory, 12th Inf., wife; Major William J. Goldman, 12th Cav., wife and daughter; Major Henry Page, M.C., wife and three children; Major W. P. Chamberlain, M.C., wife and daughter; Major M. A. W. Shockley, M.C., wife and two children; Capt. Cecil Stewart, 12th Cav.; Capt. E. D. Anderson, paymr., wife and child; Capt. Leonard Wildman, Sig. Corps, and wife; Chaplain John M. Moose, 20th Inf., and daughter; Capt. William Mitchell, Sig. Corps; Capt. S. A. W. Patterson, U.S.M.C.; Capt. H. B. Clark, Q.M.; Capt. E. W. Rich, M.C.; Capt. John A. Paeglow, Phil. Scouts, wife and sister-in-law; Lieut. Gordon Robinson, 146th Co., C.A.C., wife, mother and daughter; Lieut. F. E. Wilson, 7th Inf., wife and two children; Lieut. T. F. McNeill, 146th Co., C.A.C., and wife; Lieut. W. J. Browne, Phil. Scouts, wife and wife; Lieut. Frank O. Smith, Phil. Scouts, wife and two children; Lieut. Irving M. Madison, 12th Inf., wife and two children; Lieut. A. M. Giffin, M.R.C., and wife; Lieut. E. B. Walker, 146th Co., C.A.C., and wife; Misses Rose E. Abel, Helen M. Pickel, Henrietta Davidson, Lulu Detweiler, Katherine Dwyer, Marie E. Logan, Ethel S. Williamson, Sophie M. Burns, Army nurses; F. L. Manson, clerk, Q.M.D., wife and two children; W. D. Dabney, paymaster's clerk; Charles Duncan, bdqrs. clerk, and wife; Louis E. DeHaven, bdqrs. clerk, wife and three children; Charles O. Boynton, clerk, Engr. Dept.; A. L. Smith, Supt. of Construction; J. O. Teeter, clerk, Q.M.D.; John D. Frederick, clerk, Med. Dept., and wife; Joseph G. Brown, clerk, Q.M.D.; D. E. McCarthy, civil engr., with Colonel Bellinger; D. K. Mitchell, clerk, Q.M.D. and mother; Mrs. B. B. Hyer, wife of Captain Hyer, 13th Cav., and daughter; Mrs. John T. Stewart, mother-

in-law of Captain Wildman; Mrs. R. F. Metcalfe, wife of Captain Metcalfe, Med. Corps.

For Honolulu: Major John K. Cree, C.A.C.; Capt. C. C. Walcutt, Jr., 5th Cav., and wife; Capt. Harry P. Wilbur, C.A.C., wife and two children; Capt. J. R. Pourie, 105th Co., C.A.C.; Lieut. Harry R. Vaughn, 159th Co., C.A.C.; Lieut. George E. Turner, 159th Co., C.A.C.; Lieut. William H. Smith, M.R.C., and wife; Lieut. John S. Williams, 105th Co., C.A.C., and wife; Lieut. A. L. James, Jr., 5th Cav.

From Honolulu to Manila: Capt. H. C. Snyder, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. John Marston, 3d, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. Emil F. Moses, U.S.M.C.; Mrs. George S. Thompson, wife of Lieutenant Thompson, Phil. Scouts, and three children; Mrs. J. W. Blanchard, wife of Captain Blanchard, Phil. Scouts, and her sister.

From Honolulu to Guam: Lieut. C. S. Owen, U.S.M.C.

Among the second-class passengers were the following non-commissioned officers and members of their families: For Manila—Sig. Electr. Charles O. Hastings, wife and child; Post Comsy. Sergt. James P. Quinn, wife and child; Post Comsy. Sergt. Emil H. Wunderlich, wife and children; Mrs. Mary Donnelly, wife of Regimental Sergeant Donnelly, 7th Inf., and son; Mrs. James Collins, wife of Post Comsy. Sergt. Collins, and children; Mrs. Louis Ransom, wife of Sergt. 1st Class Ransom, H.C., and child; Sergt. 1st Class William C. Bailey, Sig. Corps; Mrs. L. F. Gardiner, wife of Post Comsy. Sergt. Gardiner, and children; Sergt. Major John M. Quick, U.S.M.C.; Sergt. 1st Class Grier P. Mobley, Sig. Corps. For Honolulu—Sergt. Major Charles G. Quigley, C.A.C.; Mrs. James Lewis, wife of Boatswain's Mate Lewis, U.S.N.

In troops' quarters there were: For Manila—109 enlisted men, 146th Co., C.A.C.; 200 enlisted, U.S.M.C.; 134 recruits, 7 Hospital Corps, 28 casualties. For Honolulu—One petty officer and ten enlisted men, U.S.N.; 107 enlisted, 105th Co., C.A.C.; 108 of 159th Co., C.A.C. For Guam, seven enlisted, U.S.M.C.

THE MASSACHUSETTS MANEUVERS.

The expeditionary force under command of Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., which will endeavor to fight its way to Boston and put to flight the defending army under command of Gen. William A. Pew, Jr., of Massachusetts, will, by the time this edition of our paper reaches the hands of its many readers, have effected a landing in the vicinity of New Bedford, Mass., and will have disposed itself for the advance.

As we have before stated, these maneuvers, which were planned by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., who will act as chief umpire, will be the most important and instructive yet held. The victory will go to the army that actually wins in the technical strife, no matter if Uncle Sam's coast does suffer invasion. It will be fought out wholly on merit and strategy.

Members of General Wood's staff accompanying him include Col. H. O. S. Heistand, adjutant general; Col. George S. Anderson, chief of staff; Col. John A. Hull, judge advocate; Lieut. Col. Isaac W. Littel, chief quartermaster, and Col. Abiel L. Smith, chief commissary; Capt. J. R. Proctor, aid to General Wood, and Capt. Halstead Dorey and Lieut. Arthur Poillon, acting aides. Some 700 Coast Artillerymen, U.S.A., from forts in the Northern and Southern Artillery Districts of New York, will assist in the maneuvers.

The following officers were ordered to proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty pertaining to the maneuvers to be held in Massachusetts, Aug. 14 to 21, 1909, in addition to the names of those we mentioned last week and in addition to others under our Army head: Major Charles H. Barth, 12th Inf.; Major Henry C. Hodges, Jr., 1st Inf.; Major Charles McK. Saltzman, S.C.; Major Edward A. Millar, 5th F.A.; Major Alfred M. Hunter, C.A.C.; Major Waldo E. Ayer, 9th Inf.; Major Beaumont B. Buck, 16th Inf.; Major Herbert H. Sargent, 2d Cav.; Capt. Arthur Johnson, 13th Inf.; Capt. Harry H. Tibbets, 10th Inf.; Capt. Thomas E. Merrill, Gen. Staff; Major B. A. Poore, 22d Inf.; Capt. Frank S. Cocheu, G.S.; Capt. Powell Clayton, Jr., 11th Inf.; Capt. George E. Thorne, 24th Inf.

The foreign attachés who will attend the maneuvers include Col. Baron de Bode, of the General Staff of the Imperial Russian army; Major Davila, General Staff of the Mexican army; Captain Count de Chambrun, General Staff of the French army, and Capt. Gilbert Frigh, of the Royal British Engineers. These attachés will be in charge of Capt. William S. Guignard, of the 2d Field Artillery, U.S.A.

The joint maneuvers entered upon this week in New England have drawn upon the resources of the Quartermaster's Department to the limit in the matter of transports, mine planters, tugboats, launches and similar craft. Tugs have been drafted into service from as far South as Baltimore and Fort Monroe. The transports McClellan and Summer sailed from Washington Aug. 11 carrying the brigade of District of Columbia National Guard. The Meade sailed Aug. 11 from Fort Monroe for New Haven to carry the National Guard of Connecticut to their station in the maneuvers, and the Kilpatrick left New York Aug. 13 on like duty.

Balloons, wireless telegraphy, automobiles and every available means known to modern warfare, with the exception of dirigibles and aeroplanes, will be employed by the defending forces to protect their line from being pierced. Equally scientific methods will be employed by the "Red" army, as the invaders are termed.

The attack on Boston must be made from some point in the state south or southeast of the city. Rhode Island will be strictly neutral territory and its rights as a neutral will be guarded by the umpires, who will rule out of the game any of the troops of the Blue or Red army who during the hostilities cross into that State. The rule that the invaders must come from the south or southeast insures the Massachusetts troops that they cannot be attacked from the rear unless their lines are pierced or their flanks turned.

According to another rule of the game, the Blue army, as the Massachusetts troops are designated, is not to oppose the landing of the Red army. Hostilities will begin only after the invaders have disembarked safely and have been allowed sufficient time to assemble.

The makeup of the opposing forces is given below:

RED ARMY.

The Red army, some 9,000 strong, will be under command of Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., and his staff will consist of the following:

Chief of Staff, Major Eben Swift, General Staff, U.S.A.; Adjutant General, Major Henry D. Todd, Jr., General Staff, U.S.A.; Judge Advocate, Major Blanton Winship, U.S.A.; Provost Marshal, Major Blanton Winship, U.S.A.; Chief Quartermaster, Major Percy E.

Morgan, N.G., Conn.; Chief Commissary, Lieut. Col. Gilford Hurry, N.G.N.Y.; Chief Surgeon, Lieut. Col. L. H. Reichelderfer, N.G.D.C.; Chief Engineer, Capt. W. D. Connor, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.; Chief Ordnance Officer, Major R. A. De Russy, N.G.N.Y.; Chief Signal Officer, Lieut. Col. F. T. Leigh, N.G.N.Y.; General Staff Officer, Major Guy Carleton, 4th Cavalry, U.S.A. Aids: Capt. S. A. Cheney, General Staff, U.S.A.; Capt. F. E. Lacey, 1st Inf., U.S.A., and Lieut. W. S. Covell, 7th N.Y.

Attached: Major David Baker, Medical Corps, U.S.A.; Capt. F. J. Koester, Subsistence Department, U.S.A. and Capt. Fox Conner, General Staff, U.S.A. Headquarters guard will be one trooper 10th Cavalry.

In distributing the ammunition Major De Russy will have the use of automobiles and some 250 coast artillerymen, U.S.A. Capt. H. T. Ashmore, of the 12th N.Y., will also assist Major De Russy in his important work.

The 1st Brigade is commanded by Brig. Gen. George H. Harries, N.G.D.C., and consists of the 1st and 2d Infantry and 1st Separate Battalion, N.G.D.C., and the 1st Separate Company, N.G. Conn.

Col. Daniel Appleton, 7th N.Y., commands the 2d Brigade, made up of the 7th and 14th Infantry and the 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y. Col. William H. Chapin, Inspector, N.G.N.Y., will act as Adjutant General to Colonel Appleton, and Lieut. Reginald Reynolds, 12th N.Y., will act as aide. The 3d Brigade, composed of the 1st and 2d Infantry, N.G. Conn., is under the command of Col. James Geddes, N.G. Conn.

The cavalry of the Red army comprises three provisional troops from Squadron A, N.G.N.Y.: Troop A, Conn.; 1st Troop, N.G.N.J., and one squadron 10th Cavalry, U.S.A. Major Oliver B. Bridgman, N.G.N.Y., is in command of the cavalry.

The field artillery is under command of Major David Wilson, N.G.N.Y., and consists of the 1st, 2d and 3d Batteries of the 1st Battalion, Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y.; the 1st Battery, Field Artillery, N.G.D.C., and Battery A, Field Artillery, N.G. Conn.

The engineers for the advance will be the 1st Battalion, 22d Engineers, of New York, under command of Major B. J. Murphy. The remaining two battalions, under Colonel Hotchkiss, will act as infantry.

Lieut. Col. F. T. Leigh, N.G.N.Y., has command of the signal troops, composed of a detachment of the Signal Corp Company, N.G.D.C.; the 1st and 2d Companies, Signal Corps, N.G.N.Y.; the 1st Company, Signal Corps, N. G. Conn., and two companies of the Coast Artillery Corps, U.S.A.

The division field hospital is under command of Lieut. Col. L. H. Reichelderfer, N.G.D.C.

All mail for troops in the field during the exercises should be addressed distinctly, giving the designation of the regiment, troop, battery or company of the person to whom addressed, and should be sent in care of the Provost Marshal, 1st Division, 1st Corps, Red Army, via New Bedford, Mass.

THE BLUE ARMY.

Brig. Gen. William A. Pew, jr., of Massachusetts, is the commander of the Blue army, which will aggregate some 7,000 officers and men. Adjutant Gen. William H. Brigham will be Chief of Staff. On Brig. Gen. James G. White and William B. Emery, commissary general and quartermaster general, will involve the duty of providing rations for the troops and transportation.

The Massachusetts troops will consist of the 2d, 5th, 8th and 9th Infantry, the Coast Artillery Corps, acting as Infantry; the 1st and 2d Corps of Cadets, the 1st Battalion of Field Artillery, the 1st Squadron of Cavalry, the Hospital Corps and the Signal Corps. Three troops of the 10th U.S. Cavalry are on duty with the defending force.

Col. Frederick E. Pierce, 2d Inf., is in command of the 1st Brigade, and Col. William H. Donovan, 9th Inf., the 2d Brigade.

Governor Draper, who is commander-in-chief of the Massachusetts troops, will not take active command of the defending army, but will, however, spend the whole week under canvas as an observer of the maneuvers.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Comptroller Tracewell has rendered a decision as to the rent claims against the United States for the occupation of certain private lands lying within the military reservation of Camp Bumpus, near Tacloban, Leyte, P.I. Army officers several times have sought to determine the questions involved. The last board on the subject was one appointed by General Wood, when commander of the Philippines Division. The Comptroller was asked to decide whether the agreement between General Wood and the attorney for the claimants legally obligates the United States. He finds that the amounts considered due by the Wood board were largely in excess of what had been reported by previous boards, and also in excess of the rentals agreed to be paid under leases. As to leased land no more can be paid as rents, the decision says, than the rates named in the leases. In the case of lands not leased the findings of the Wood board are not to be held as conclusive, but may be useful in arriving at the true amounts the Q.M.G. may regard as due. No appropriation to pay damages in the guise of rents is available. Attention is called by the Comptroller to the changes in the appropriations available to pay for rented buildings, etc., in the Philippines. Under the Act of May 11, 1908, the payment of rents is specifically provided for under the heading, "Barracks and Quarters, Philippine Islands."

In the claim of Mrs. Margaretta F. Brooke, widow of Edward H. Brooke, U.S.N., for longevity pay, the Assistant Comptroller finds that there is an error of only one day in the accounting, and that this mistake is too small to warrant a reopening of the account.

Assistant Comptroller Mitchell holds that the Sunday Civil Act of March 4, 1909, is comprehensive enough to include, under the appropriation for "Bringing Home the Remains," officers and enlisted men of the Army who die in line of duty within as well as outside the United States, since the language is in the nature of a title, and in the adoption by Congress of the recommendation of the Q.M.G. that \$50,000 be appropriated to cover the cost of shipping home the remains of those dying in the United States as well as outside. The words "bringing home remains of officers and soldiers who die abroad" found in the act do not exclude those dying in the United States, since the language is in the nature of a title and since the body of the act is not doubtful or ambiguous, it cannot control or vary the provisions of the act.

The disallowance by the Auditor of the claim of 2d Lieut. T. M. Potts, U.S.M.C., for traveling expenses from Cortina, Austria, to New York, and mileage from New York to Washington, is disaffirmed by the Assistant Comptroller, who finds \$214.29 is due the claimant. Lieu-

tenant Potts, while on duty in the Philippines. The disallowance had been made on the ground that "the claimant was on leave and not traveling under orders."

Asst. Paymr. R. E. Corcoran, U.S.N., was disallowed credit for constructive service in the settlement of the accounts of Paymaster Huntington. The amount disallowed was not deducted from Mr. Corcoran's pay. On appeal the Assistant Comptroller says that since the disallowance was in the accounts of Paymaster Huntington, Mr. Corcoran has no right of appeal, though Paymaster Huntington has.

Pvt. Ralph A. Wallover, U.S.M.C., was assigned at the Marine Barracks, Washington, "to keep the clothing room in condition, to assist in unpacking and stowing clothing," etc., and claimed extra duty pay for services as clerk. The Auditor held his duty was not clerical and disallowed his claim. The Assistant Comptroller decides his duty was that of clerk to the officer in charge of clothing and extra duty; hence a finding is made in his favor for \$69.65.

The Act of March 4, 1909, making appropriation for the expenses of the Revenue Cutter Service for the fiscal year 1910, provides, "Not exceeding \$15,000 for the improvement of the depot for the service at Arundel Cove, Md." The question is raised as to whether the dredging of a channel to the wharf is "an improvement of the depot for the Service." The Comptroller decides that it is, saying: "One of the prime objects of the depot at Arundel Cove, Md., is to afford facilities for the repair of the vessels of the Service. To this end, machine and other shops have been established at this depot, with the necessary equipment for making repairs to vessels. In order to accomplish this object and facilitate the repair of vessels it is necessary to improve the channel leading to the wharf at the machine shop, so as to place the vessels of considerable draft in the most advantageous position for repairs."

Yeoman S. M. Fitchett, U.S.N., in anticipation of his designation as Navy mail clerk on the U.S.S. Glacier, worked in that capacity from Sept. 17 to Nov. 3, 1908, and asks additional pay. The Assistant Comptroller disallows such pay, as it was before the date of designation, differing with the Auditor, who disallowed the claim because of lack of acceptance of bond, which was not accepted till April 3, 1909. This decision of the Assistant Comptroller is in line with the ruling that an officer cannot receive pay for service prior to the date of his commission. The Assistant Comptroller goes back to the following decision of his office on Aug. 13, 1898, on the question presented whether an officer was entitled to pay for services rendered prior to the date of his commission: "While it is generally the rule that one cannot legally accept an appointment before it is tendered to him or in some way brought to his knowledge, yet when he enters upon the duties of the office in anticipation of an appointment for which steps have been officially initiated, he may, by the continuous performance of service, in view of such anticipated appointment, be held to accept the same as soon as it is actually consummated, where from place of service, or other circumstances, he has not had an opportunity to formally accept such appointment. Mr. Melham may therefore be paid the usual pay of his grade from June 1, 1898, the date of his commission, but not for service prior thereto." In accordance with that decision, says Mr. Mitchell, "the claimant is not entitled to additional pay as Navy mail clerk prior to Nov. 4, 1908, the date of his designation."

WAR DEPARTMENT DECISIONS.

All papers in regard to the experimental saber have been sent to the Chief of Ordnance, and in order to test principal modifications it is suggested that sabers to illustrate proposed methods of carrying saber be made about the same shape, weight and balance as present 32-inch blade for mounted men, of excellent steel, sharp point and edges, other parts to be non-corrosive, non-glittering and non-rusting; scabbard to be of non-rusting metal covered with "ebonite," olive drab, lined with wood, upper end covered with lead.

Under amendment of Par. 1145, A.R., it is held that 150 pounds of baggage, inclusive of amount carried free by transportation companies, will be shipped to the homes or other legally designated places in the U.S. in the case of enlisted men below grade 16 (Par. 9, A.R.) who die in the Service.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

After drills and target practice off Provincetown, Mass., the Atlantic Fleet, under Rear Admiral Schroeder, arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., Aug. 7, for target practice and maneuvers thirty miles at sea, off the Capes of the Delaware, in all kinds of weather.

As at Provincetown, Rear Admiral Schroeder will lose no opportunity to put the vessels of his command through beneficial drills, and it will be hard and close work for a month. In addition to maneuvers, drills and target practice, there will be the steaming competition tests, in accordance with General Order No. 26. Captains and engineer officers of the fleet are keenly interested over the prospect of winning the steaming trophy for their ship, and they will therefore bend every effort toward improving efficiency along this line. The steaming competition provides for ordinary cruising, with a view to economy in coal, water and oil consumption. There will also be a full power trial for each ship, to be determined upon later, where speed and horse-power will be developed and the same economy in coal, water and oil striven for.

On Sunday, Aug. 8, some of the vessels began taking on coal, in preparation for departure. These vessels were the Wisconsin, Kansas, Georgia and Mississippi, and they sailed for the southern drill grounds on Aug. 9. They were followed on Aug. 10 by the Virginia, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Louisiana, which had taken on stores and coal. The remainder of the fleet, the Connecticut, Idaho, New Jersey, Vermont, Minnesota, and Nebraska, the balance of the battleships, sailed for the drill grounds on Aug. 11.

The Virginia, on Aug. 10, after reaching the drill ground, started for Norfolk under forced draught because Paymr. C. K. Frederick Sherberger, attached to the vessel, was stricken with appendicitis, and his condition became so serious that an operation was deemed necessary. The Virginia met the tender Yankton on her way to port and the patient was transferred and rushed to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk.

It is expected that the first fleet maneuvers of the war game will begin early Monday morning, Aug. 16, and the torpedo boats, filled with cork, to be used as moving targets during the stormy weather target practice, will join the battleships Aug. 14.

The supply ship Culgoa, the collier Lebanon and the

naval tugs Patuxent and Hercules left Hampton Roads Aug. 12, all bound for the drill grounds.

Old Point on Aug. 8 was swarmed with families and friends of the officers and men of the fleet, augmented by thousands of excursionists. Seamen from all the ships were carried over to Willoughby Spit, about five miles across the Roads from Old Point, in launches, where they enjoyed a plunge in the surf. The racing crews of the Louisiana and the Connecticut were out practicing Aug. 8 in anticipation of a contest later.

The torpedo flotilla, under the command of Lieutenant Commander Freeman, will rejoin the fleet on the drill grounds in a few days, and will remain with the flagship for the remainder of the drill. During the target practice the tender Yankton will ply between the flagship Connecticut and Old Point Comfort and several naval tugs will perform the same service.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Due to an alleged overload on her deck of anchors, etc., the Navy tug Nezinscot, Capt. Ned Evans, while battling against heavy seas in a northerly gale, turned turtle on Aug. 11 off Cape Ann, Mass., and sank in about thirty fathoms of water. Four of her crew lost their lives, while nine others, including the captain's wife and boy, reached land after a hard struggle. Those lost were Charles E. Trotter, acting assistant surgeon; C. L. Taylor, ordinary seaman; C. F. White, a negro, ship's cook, first class, and L. R. Edwards, a negro, seaman. Captain Evans and A. Belfric, machinist's mate, were taken from an oak grating by a lifesaving crew, after they had been in the water nearly five hours, and had seen Dr. Trotter washed off into the sea. F. R. Bitter, chief boatswain's mate, struggled an hour with Mrs. Evans and the boy on a narrow plank. Engineer Pratt and three seamen managed to gain the ship's boat after the sinking of the tug, and, righting her, hauled Bitter, Mrs. Evans and the boy on board and then rowed ashore. A court of inquiry will examine into the loss. The Nezinscot was a steel vessel eighty-five feet long and nineteen feet beam. Her mean draft was eight feet. Her keel was laid at Philadelphia in 1897.

Rear Admiral E. K. Moore, commandant at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, sent the following telegram to the Navy Department Aug. 12: "Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Commander Boswick returned with Nezinscot survivors in good condition, except Evans, who was unable to travel. No bodies recovered. Vessel sank about seven miles north by east from Halibut Point, not definitely located, but in thirty to forty fathoms of water. Too deep to raise. There was quite a chop sea on, and she seemed to have taken three on board in succession. Swamped, then turned over, all in about three minutes. Have ordered board Captain Caperton, Commander Hill, Commander Ruse."

Civil Engr. Richard C. Hollyday, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, has just finished another visit of inspection to the excavation for drydock No. 4 in the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

The U.S.S. Maine has been ordered out of commission at Portsmouth, N.H., and her officers were ordered detached this week. In addition to new boilers other repairs are needed which, it is said, will amount nearly to a general rebuilding. For this purpose almost \$500,000 is available. It is estimated that it will take at least a year to refit the Maine. It has been known for some time that the Maine's boilers were defective.

The new battleship South Carolina will be given her official trial on Aug. 24, probably over the usual course, off Rockland, Me. The builders of the ship tried to have the trial held at the Delaware Breakwater, but the Navy Department decided to adhere as closely as possible to the contract in the matter of place and conditions in giving the ship her official test.

The U.S.S. Enterprise, now at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., has been stricken from the Navy list and ordered sold. She was built at Kittery, Me., between 1873 and 1876, and is a bark-rigged vessel 185 feet in length, with a displacement of 1,375 tons. Her speed under her engines is put at 11.40 knots, and she was last used as a public marine school at Boston.

The De Long was placed out of commission at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., on Aug. 7.

A general improvement in the action of the scout cruiser Salem's machinery over any previous tests is reported in the trials for standardization of her propellers, made on Aug. 11, over the Rockland mile course. The Salem was put through runs of speed varying from ten knots to top speed. At the conclusion of the tests a statement was given out as follows: "The Salem was standardized successfully. Her performance exceeds that of the Chester by one knot. She developed 2,000 more horsepower than on her builders' trial. All machinery worked with unparalleled perfection. Best mile was 26.82. Average mile was 25.70. This puts the Curtis turbine used in the Salem ahead of the Parsons used in the Chester. Officers and men of the Salem are anxious for the Chester to get into condition for the twenty-four hour competitive test and await that race with anxious confidence."

The U.S. Naval Academy practice squadron, consisting of the flagship Olympia, the cruiser Chicago, the Hartfield and the monitor Tonopah, arrived at Bath, Me., Aug. 10, from Portland. Shortly after the vessels had dropped their anchors Mayor John S. Hyde and E. S. Crosby, Collector of the Port, boarded the Olympia and extended the welcome of the city to Capt. Charles A. Gove, commander of the squadron.

Med. Insp. J. D. Gatewood, U.S.N., concludes that the trouble with the eyes of the midshipmen is that there is too little general illumination and the polished tables reflect the light in a way to produce a glare. He proposes a new system of lighting, costing \$10,000, and that the desks or tables used for near work will be covered with green cloth. Side walls should be plain light buff, which reflect fifty-five to sixty per cent, compared with pure white, produces a glare in a room having the proper amount of general illumination.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, commanding the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, in Fleet G.O. 4, July 30, 1909, says: "The landing facilities at the Army wharf, Fortress Monroe, are so inadequate that the ships of the fleet will reduce their boat time-tables for this landing to a minimum. It is directed therefore that boats for this landing shall be run in accordance with the accompanying schedule. [We omit the schedule.—Ed.] The times given being the times within which the boats shall arrive at and leave the landing. Boats of flag and commanding officers are excepted. Boats may be sent to any other landing about Fortress Monroe at discretion. Special boats to bring off guests or to take them ashore are not prohibited by this schedule. Mail orderlies will make but two trips per day and will

not be sent on special boats, but will make use of those indicated in the schedule.

The following was the degree of completion of vessels under construction for the U.S. Navy on Aug. 1, as shown by the official records: Battleships—South Carolina, 96.5; Michigan, 99.4; Delaware, 91.8; North Dakota, 90.3; Florida, 24.8; Utah, 33.2. Torpedoboat destroyers—Smith, 95.6; Lamson, 88.4; Preston, 90.1; Flusser, 90.0; Reid, 84.2; Paulding, 21.7; Drayton, 20.7; Roe, 57.4; Terry, 51.9; Perkins, 44.6; Sterrett, 41.2; McCall, 22.5; Burrows, 22.4; Warrington, 32.7; Mayrant, 37.2; No. 32, 0.0; No. 33, 1.1; No. 34, 0.0; No. 35, 0.8; No. 36, 0.0. Submarine torpedoboats—Stingray, 95.0; Tarpon, 95.0; Bonita, 90.6; Snapper, 87.6; Narwhal, 94.5; Grayling, 90.6; Salmon, 81.8; Carp, 0.0; Barracuda, 0.0; Pickerel, 4.3; Skate, 4.3; Skipjack, 0.0; Sturgeon, 0.0; Thrasher, 0.0; Tuna, 1.7; Seal (lake), 23.2. Colliers—Vestal, 98.9; Prometheus, 98.9, and Cyclops, 22.1.

The death of Ensign Hugh K. Aiken, resulting from an explosion aboard the battleship North Carolina July 11 while in Mediterranean waters, is recalled by the publication by the Navy Department on Aug. 7 of commendatory letters to two men for great bravery and gallantry on that occasion. They are W. Parker, a fireman, and R. A. Myers, gunner's mate. The commanding officer of the North Carolina had this to say of the men in a report to the department: "These two men, after reaching Mr. Aiken and hearing him inquire for Mullan, chief water tender, who was badly burned, and not seeing him on account of the thick smoke, rushed into the bunker for the purpose of rescuing him. At this time dense smoke filled the trunk by which they entered, but they searched by feeling their way into the darkness until driven out by the fumes, displaying utter disregard for their own safety by entering the bunker, in which a serious explosion occurred only a moment before."

The cruise of the Battleship Fleet was responsible in an unusual way for the recent marriage of Edward MacManus, one of the crew of the battleship New Jersey, to Miss Alice Lynch at Roxbury, Mass. The bridegroom sent back to the Boston Herald several well written articles on the cruise around the world, which appeared under the heading of "A Sailor's Log." Miss Lynch was so pleased with the descriptions that when the ship visited Boston it was not long till she managed to discover the identity of the anonymous writer, and an introduction followed. As the sailor is as good a talker as a writer, he soon convinced the young lady that he had a fund of stories and descriptions about the cruise that would keep her entertained for the rest of her life and she decided to put his ability to the test. The couple received wedding presents from Rear Admiral William W. Kimball, Comdr. P. W. Hourigan and Surg. Norman J. Blackwood.

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, of Aug. 4, 1909, gives a glowing account (with a photograph) of the rapid rise of E. Morgan Gracie, a graduate of the Pennsylvania Nautical School, to the position of first officer in the service of the United States Bureau of Navigation, and also states that he is first officer of the U.S.S. Panay. This is evidently a new grade of rank in the Navy, which even the Navy Department is ignorant of as yet. There is no such rank as first officer in the Navy, and as the gunboat Panay is out of commission at Cavite, Mr. Gracie is certainly not first officer of that craft.

The battleship Iena, which was badly damaged by an explosion in 1907 when great loss of life resulted, is being used as a target by the French cruiser Condé, and on Aug. 10 two 164-millimeter projectiles struck the casemates of the Iena and started a fire. Living dogs, sheep, and mice will be placed on board the Iena in cargoes to demonstrate the effects of the deleterious gases emitted by the explosion of the projectiles. The trials so far have been satisfactory.

Preliminary reports to the Navy Department of the condition of the collier Nero indicate that the cost of the repairs made necessary by the wrecking of the ship on the rocks at Newport will be in the neighborhood of \$50,000. She is now lying at the dock in Newport and will soon be towed to New York, where she will be repaired. Owing to the necessity for using a part of the apparatus employed in raising the Yankee in getting the Nero off the rocks the former ship has been neglected of late, although it was announced two weeks ago that efforts were to be made in a very few days to float her. It is now the expectation that the Yankee will soon be on the way to the dock for repairs.

The manufacturers of steel tools are awaiting with interest the report due next fall of the naval board on steel tools on the manufacture of tools at the navy yards, which their recent inspection of the New York and Philadelphia yards shows to be very satisfactory. The manufacturers expect to have something to say on the subject when the report appears.

The Navy Department on Aug. 11 announced the indefinite postponement of the official trials of the torpedoboot Smith, which is building at William Cramp and Son's yards. The trials were to have taken place off Cape May on Aug. 14, but the builders reported that the vessel's blowers would not work.

The Department of Commerce and Labor has directed all American steamship companies to equip the boilers of their vessels with independent water feed by Oct. 31, on penalty of having their licenses revoked. It is pointed out that the proposed requirement is in keeping with the most advanced regulations of other nations and will reduce to a minimum the danger of explosions on vessels.

The pioneer vessel of the new trans-Pacific service established by the Osaka Shosen Kabushiki Kaisha, of Japan, in connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound Railroad, recently arrived at Tacoma. It is the first of a fleet of six vessels. The trend of Japanese Pacific trade is indicated by the names of her sister ships, such as the Mexico Maru and the Panama Maru. The word "maru" has a meaning akin to the English word "liner." These vessels are built at Kobe, Japan. The steamship company and the American railway company work together under an agreement. This new line is the third Japanese line to engage in trans-Pacific trade and has a great coasting trade in the Orient, having a fleet of 106 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 106,768. This new vessel, the Tacoma Maru, is held up by Shipping Illustrated as a fair sample of the fine cargo liners which Japanese shipbuilders can now turn out. According to Lloyds, the steam tonnage owned in Japan is fifth in the world, being 1,150,858 tons gross, following the British with 17,702,714, the United States with 3,662,332, Germany with 3,889,046, France with 1,445,976 and Norway with 1,388,423. It is also significant that the advent of the Osaka Shosen Kalsha is following close upon the withdrawal of the Boston Steamship Company from the field. According to the Financial and Economic Annual of Japan, there were in 1907 employed in ship-

building in Japan 27,379 male and 147 female operatives, the daily average wages of the men being 36½ cents and of the women 14½ cents. Wages in Japan are higher than they were ten years ago, shipwrights' wages having increased from 25 cents a day in 1898 to about 39 cents.

Referring to a rumor about Secretary of the Navy Meyer, the Boston Transcript's Washington correspondent, "W. E. B.", pays this tribute to the head of the Navy Department: "Rumors that George von L. Meyer might be appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. James were quieted with a wave of the hand by President Taft when they came to his ears, but they do not tell the whole story of why the new Secretary of the Navy will be retained indefinitely in his present position. Mr. Meyer is the only business man of the Taft Cabinet, and as such has marked out a course for himself that should make his name memorable in naval annals if he carries out his plans. No fewer than three boards of investigation, appointed by Secretary Meyer and drawn from all branches of the naval Service, are making a fundamental study of naval problems, and it will be months, if not years, before the reports of all are received by Secretary Meyer. It is the ambition of Secretary Meyer to make such permanent improvements in naval administration that the whole Department may be run henceforth as a smooth working business machine. It is the intention so to reorganize the work of the navy yards and of the Service generally that the annual balance sheet will mean something. The responsibility for further expenditures will then be upon Congress. Secretary Meyer's fishing license on the Restigouche will expire about Aug. 15, and he is expected to use it to the full, after which he will return to his home in Hamilton."

Speaking on the subject of Pacific coast coal and Pacific coast shipping, the Railway and Marine News says: "There is not only no reason why Pacific coast coal should not be and is not perfectly suitable to our Navy for peace purposes, but there is no justification for using any other. What under the sun would a fleet on the Pacific coast do in war time? Presumably haul coal across by rail. The worst that can be said of Pacific coast coal for naval work is that it is more smoky than that bought on the Atlantic coast. It is slightly inferior in heating value. But when freight is added, it will do double the work for a dollar that the Eastern coal will do." In bitterness of spirit, our contemporary says in conclusion: "The Navy seems to think it exists for itself alone and is so bound up in its etiquette and ceremonials that it has become entirely oblivious to every other interest. Here is another swarm of foreign tramps turned loose on the Pacific coast without engagements, to further demoralize an already languished shipping. If the Navy cannot and will not move a finger in time of peace to help our shipping, God help it in time of war. Perhaps the lack of Eastern coal furnished by favored contractors under a so-called 'standard specification,' will be a convenient excuse."

Increased speed in traversing canals is made possible by the use of automatic mooring winches, which bring about a saving of time that amounts to an important item in a trip, say, from Montreal to Lake Erie and return, during which voyage a steamer must pass through eighty-three canal locks. The steamers built for these waters are of the full limit of the capacity of the locks, clearance being a matter of inches only, and are forced to warp in slowly and cautiously to avoid damaging the gates. By the use of automatic winches a vessel is under absolute control and can be shifted readily a fractional part of an inch, moved quickly, stopped instantly and held in exact set position in the locks while the water is boiling in or out, the machines keeping the mooring lines tight and free from overload. The rise and fall of tides at ocean ports constantly shifts the level of the deck of the vessel and demands frequent adjustment of length of mooring lines. The expense of providing manila lines, which deteriorate rapidly, is also a considerable item which would be eliminated by the use of wire lines.

We have referred to the failure of the shippers of the Mississippi Valley to take advantage of that river for the purposes of traffic and to the decadence of traffic on the Father of Waters. What can be done with even a small stream may be seen in the case of Rouen, on the River Seine. This French city is fifty-six miles from the coast and the Seine at that point is a comparatively small stream, but the thrifty Frenchmen take every advantage of the water, until since 1906 Rouen has been second on the list of French ports in respect of its movement of foreign imports and exports. Last year it was considerably ahead of Havre, Dunkirk and Bordeaux. But the most interesting thing is that boats up to 6,900 tons dead weight have used the port, although the average size of the vessels is between 700 and 1,000 tons.

And still the cry is, More canals. Admiral Sir Charles Campbell, in a recent address before the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, advocated a ship canal connecting the Forth and the Clyde, the rivers of Edinburgh and Glasgow, respectively. The cost for a 36-foot depth would be about \$100,000,000. The chamber adopted a resolution in favor of the project on account of the strategic and commercial value of the undertaking. The ability to transfer warships from the North Sea to the Atlantic Ocean without going around the Orkney and Hebrides Islands to the north or through the English Channel commands itself to the naval experts. The existing barge canal route would not be followed, but rather a route by way of Loch Lomond and Loch Long.

Lieut. Comdr. Raymond Stone, U.S.N., referring to our recent quotation from his article on a voyage through the Patagonian channels, relative to the Patagonian's habit of throwing overboard his wife and children if the canoe is in danger, blames misplaced quotation marks for making it appear that he designated such conduct as "very sensible." He had intended to be understood as citing another traveler's opinion, all of which goes to show how quick our naval officers are to resent any reflection upon their gallantry toward the fair sex, whether in a Newport ballroom or in writing about the far-away women of Patagonia. The native of Patagonia is the hardiest human being on the globe, travelers say. In Lieutenant Commander Stone's account of his voyage is this description of him: "Naked in his frail bark canoe, braving the perils of the sea, the man crouches in the bow on the outlook for prey. The women, usually

two, paddle the canoe from the stern. Along the shore run one or two dogs to sniff out and turn any lurking otter or seabird. The only household goods are smouldering firebrands, which he carries on a slab of shingled turf in his canoe to each fresh halting place." This limitation of household effects reminds one of the story of the Georgia cracker who was asked whether he didn't find it expensive to move so often. "Expensive?" he repeated in surprise. "All I have to do, stranger, when I move is to put out the fire and call the dog."

A court of inquiry to report upon the sinking of the Navy tug Nezinscot off the coast of Massachusetts, Aug. 11, has been appointed, consisting of Captain Caperton, Commander Hill and Commander Rush, to meet at the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Vice-Admiral Saito, Japanese Minister of Marine, has expressed regret that owing to the distance from Tokio to New York, the Japanese government will be unable to send a battleship representative to the Hudson-Fulton celebration this September.

SHOOTING HERE AND ABROAD.

Garfield, near Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 7, 1909.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I notice that there has been some tolerably tall shooting in the preliminary trials in this country, but some records have gone by the board at Bisley also. In one of the contests seven marksmen made 99 out of a possible 100 at 800 and 900 yards, and in deciding the ties Major Pinley scored 30 consecutive bulls at 900 yards. Last year Maurice Blood, of the Irish Eight Club, compiled 57 consecutive bulls at 900 yards, thereby beating Colonel Gibbs's, Gloster Engineers, record of 58 bulls at same distance made two days previously.

Some time ago I wrote you that the American record of 1,714 in the Palma trophy would stand for nearly all time, but that score was defeated in the annual contest for the Echo Shield by the English eight, with a score of 1,717 out of a possible 1,780, distances same as at Palma trophy, but not confined to Service rifles. In this contest Colonel Gibbs, Gloster Engineers (English Eight Club), was top scorer, with a record of 223 out of a possible 225, which, I think, is a world's record. Scotland came second with 1,696, and Ireland 20 points behind. Had the best score (eight top) in the three countries been compiled to form a representative British aggregate the probabilities are that from six to ten points would be added to the world's record of 1,717 by the English team.

In the Edge rifle contest, 15 shots each at 900, 1,000 and 1,100 yards, the prize was won by a public school boy fresh from Glenalmond College, Scotland, with the fine aggregate of 215, out of a possible 225. Warrant Officer Raven made, with the Service rifle, two possibles on one day, namely, 105 at ranges, seven shots each, 200, 500 and 600 yards; also two records, revolver shooting, placing all his shots inside a bull the size of a penny at 20 yards distance, making the highest possible four times in one day, which was another world's record.

The annual shoot for the Daily Mail trophy, constituted last year, open to teams of eight, seven shots each at 200, 500 and 600 yards, over 763 teams entered, and the shooting was held simultaneously over the whole empire, on the green fields of England, in the golden strands of Egypt and India, on the lonely South African veldt, on the western plains of Canada, up in the frozen North, up on the hill stations of India on the confines of Afghanistan, among the majestic Himalayas, on the ranch lands of Australia and picturesque islands of New Zealand; hardly any place in the whole Empire without entering a team in the contest open to both civilian and military rifle clubs. Last year the cup was won by the East London Rifle Club, of Cape Colony, with the world's record of 804, out of a possible 840; but three teams passed that remarkable record this year, victory falling to Bathurst Rifle Club, of Australia, with the splendid aggregate of 808, the individual scores being as follows:

	200	500	600	Total
Riflemen A. Bvatt.....	34	35	35	104
Riflemen A. Cutler.....	35	34	34	103
Riflemen G. Hardwick.....	34	34	34	102
Riflemen A. Carpenter.....	32	35	33	100
Riflemen I. Tunning.....	35	32	33	100
Riflemen H. Redding.....	35	33	32	100
Riflemen E. Terry.....	35	34	31	100
Riflemen C. Byatt.....	33	34	32	99
	272	272	264	808

One of the most remarkable scores ever recorded in rifle shooting. Two teams, one from London, England, and another from Australia, tied for second place with 806, and 40 teams in all passed the 760 mark, or the high standard of 90 per cent. of a highest possible. Canada did badly, as none of the Canadian entrants passed the 750 mark.

While on the topic of shooting, I saw a report in an English paper of July 24, to the effect that the 27th Co., Royal Garrison Artillery, established a world's record in gunnery in having made 20 hits in 20 shots with quickfiers in 53 seconds. The object was a moving target, 24 knots, at 1,700 yards. This I take to be a misprint, and probably should be 14 knots.

From another report as to contest, Range Prize, 1st Stage, the standard was so high that 27 marksmen made 100 and upwards, while 37 compiled 99, out of highest possible of 105, two tying with 103.

JOHN MORGAN.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.
Beckman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. George F. Elliott, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

Chiefs of Naval Bureaus, address Washington, D.C.: Civil Engr. Richard C. Hollyday, Bureau of Yards and Docks.
Rear Admiral William S. Cowles, Bureau of Equipment.
Rear Admiral William P. Potter, Bureau of Navigation.
Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, Bureau of Ordnance.
Engineer-in-Chief Hutch. I. Cone, Chief, Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Chief Constr. Washington L. Capps, Bureau of Construction and Repair.

Paym. Gen. Eustace B. Rogers, Bureau Supplies and Accounts.

Surg. Gen. Presley M. Rixey, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY VESSELS.

The following are movements of naval vessels later than those of the same vessels published on page 1437:

Olympia, Chicago, Hartford and Tonopah, arrived Aug. 10 at Bath, Me.
Albany, sailed Aug. 10 from San Francisco, Cal., for Bremer-ton, Wash.
Yorktown, arrived Aug. 10 at Seattle, Wash.
Louisiana, Ohio, Virginia and Rhode Island, arrived Aug. 10 on the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.
Whipple, Hull, Truxtun, Perry, Hopkins and Paul Jones, arrived Aug. 10 at Esquimalt, B.C.
Connecticut, New Jersey, Nebraska, Vermont and Minnesota, arrived Aug. 11 on the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.
Supply, sailed Aug. 11 from Mare Island, Cal., for Honolulu, en route to Guam.
Idaho, arrived Aug. 12 on the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.
Wolverine, arrived Aug. 11 at Mackinac Island, Mich.
Prairie, sailed from Hampton Roads for Philadelphia Aug. 12.
Galveston, arrived Chefoo Aug. 12.
Whipple, Hull, Truxtun, Perry, Hopkins and Paul Jones, arrived Bremerton Aug. 12.

NAVY DEATHS.

The following are deaths in the Navy, announced from the office of the Surgeon General on Aug. 9:
William K. Gise, lieutenant commander, U.S.N., died June 28, 1909, while attached to the U.S.S. Annapolis.
Homer L. Law, surgeon, U.S.N. (retired), died July 17, 1909, at Hartford, Conn.
Frank C. McKeegan, chief yeoman, died July 10, 1909, while attached to the U.S.S. South Dakota.
Michael Movin, ordinary seaman, died July 25, 1909, while a patient in the Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo.
Paul E. Parlamen, gunner's mate, third class, died July 7, 1909, while attached to the U.S.S. Nashville.
Frederick W. Schroell, gunner's mate, third class, died July 24, 1909, while a patient in the Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo.
Elmer Jacob Sironen, seaman, died July 22, 1909, while a patient in the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.
Roderick Joseph Russell, electrician, first class, died Aug. 2, 1909, while a patient in the U.S.S. Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.
Frank Kupper, seaman, died July 31, 1909, while attached to the U.S.S. Hancock, detailed for duty on U.S.S. Wasp.
Arthur P. Osborn, commander, U.S.N. (retired), died July 19, 1909, at Wheelersburg, O.
Harrison H. Foster, mess attendant, third class, died Aug. 1, 1909, while attached to the U.S.S. Vermont.
Augustine L. McNally, boatswain, U.S.N. (retired), died July 16, 1909, in San Francisco, Cal.
Frederick Hoerling, coal passer, died July 23, 1909, while a patient in the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

NAVY GAZETTE.

AUG. 6.—Capt. F. H. Sherman commissioned a captain in the Navy from June 16, 1909.
Lieut. W. D. Leahy detached special temporary duty connection rifle team, and resume other duties.
Ensign H. E. Shoemaker detached duty Standish, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty Montana.
Midshipman G. Bradford detached duty Severn; to duty Tennessee.
Surg. O. G. Smith commissioned a surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from July 1, 1909.
Surg. A. E. Peck commissioned a surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from June 12, 1909.
Surg. S. S. Rodman commissioned a surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from Dec. 11, 1908.
P.A. Surg. E. U. Reed commissioned a passed assistant surgeon from Sept. 21, 1908.
P.A. Surg. E. L. Woods commissioned a passed assistant surgeon from Oct. 14, 1908.
P.A. Surg. F. H. Brooks commissioned a passed assistant surgeon from July 14, 1908.
A.A. Surg. Gardner E. Robertson appointed an acting assistant surgeon from Aug. 5, 1909.

Payms. G. Skipwith, E. C. Tobey, T. W. Leutze, G. R. Venable and G. M. Stackhouse commissioned paymasters, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from July 1, 1909.
Asst. Naval Constr. H. G. Knox commissioned an assistant naval constructor from July 19, 1909.
Asst. Civil Engr. C. D. Thurber orders of July 29, 1909; to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., revoked.
Asst. Civil Engr. S. Gordon detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
Chief Machinists W. E. Stiles, O. Johnson, H. Smith, W. R. Scofield, L. H. Wentworth and R. J. Vickery commissioned chief machinists from March 3, 1909.
Mach. F. R. Barker discharged treatment Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C.; to duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

AUG. 7.—Capt. B. Tappan detached duty in command Kearsarge; to duty commanding Indiana.
Lieut. Comdr. R. D. Hasbrouck detached duty Kearsarge; continue other duties.

Lieut. Comdr. H. A. Wiley detached duty Kentucky; to home and wait orders.
Lieut. Comdr. N. C. Twining detached duty Kearsarge; continue other duties.

Lieut. Comdr. T. P. Magruder detached duty Alabama; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. G. W. Steele, Jr., detached duty commanding Lake Champlain Boat Expedition; to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. F. Martin detached duty Kentucky; to home and wait orders.

Ensign G. E. Baker detached duty St. Louis; to duty Tennessee.

Ensign W. H. Lee detached duty Alabama; to home and wait orders.

Ensign R. F. Frellson detached duty Kearsarge; to duty Indiana.

Ensign G. W. Haines detached duty Kearsarge; to duty Indiana.

Ensign W. E. Hall detached duty Alabama; to home and wait orders.

Ensign J. H. Towers detached duty Kearsarge; to duty Indiana.

Midshipman L. Jordan detached duty Kearsarge; to duty Indiana.

Asst. Surg. G. F. Clark orders of July 23, 1909, modified; to duty Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Asst. Paymr. E. H. Van Patten to additional duty as assistant to paymaster of the yard, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Asst. Paymr. J. E. McDonald detached duty as assistant to paymaster of the yard, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; continue other duties.

Chief Mach. A. Gibson detached duty Kentucky; to home and wait orders.

Mach. W. D. Sullivan detached duty Alabama; to home and wait orders.

Mach. F. J. M. Parduhn detached duty Kentucky; to home and wait orders.

Mach. W. S. White detached duty Kearsarge; to home and wait orders.

Second Lieuts Albert R. Sutherland, Rolland E. Brumbaugh, Paul L. Levering, Earl C. Long, Harry L. Smith, William M. McIlvain, Roy D. Lowell, Selden B. Kennedy, Miles R. Thacher, Charles D. Barrett, Edmund H. Morse, Robert P. Peirce, Robert S. Simons, Oliver Floyd, Gerald A. Johnson, Harry Schmidt and George C. De Neat commissioned second lieutenants in the Marine Corps from Aug. 5, 1909.

Cable from Commander Third Squadron, U.S. Pacific Fleet, dated Chefoo, China, Aug. 6, 1909.

Ensign R. T. S. Lowell detached duty commanding Callao; to duty Rainbow.

Ensign E. F. Clement detached duty Rainbow; to duty Callao.

AUG. 9.—Lieut. E. C. Oak detached duty Maine; to home and wait orders.

Ensign R. Jacobs detached duty Kentucky; to temporary duty Franklin.
Ensign W. B. Howe to duty Pennsylvania, Sept. 1, 1909.
Ensigns J. F. Connor and L. J. Gulliver detached duty Kentucky; to temporary duty Franklin.
Midshipman J. C. Hunsaker detached duty navy yard, Boston, Mass., Aug. 23, 1909; leave one month.

Passed Asst. Surg. A. H. Robnett commissioned a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from March 24, 1909.

Paym. Clerk W. J. Littell detached duty Alabama; continue other duties.

Paym. E. T. Hoopes detached duty Maine; to home and wait orders.

Passed Asst. Paymr. G. R. Crapo detached duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to duty Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo.

Passed Asst. Paymr. W. J. Hine detached duty Kearsarge; continue other duties.

Passed Asst. Paymr. H. W. Browning detached duty Alabama; continue other duties.

Paym. Clerk A. J. Barnum appointment Maine revoked.

Paym. Clerk R. R. Barton appointment Kearsarge revoked; continue other duties.

Paym. Clerk Frank Hunt appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy; duty fleet clerk, Third Squadron, Pacific Fleet, Charleston.

Paym. Clerk C. A. Davis orders of July 26, 1909, revoked; carry out orders of July 17, 1909.

AUG. 10.—Capt. E. E. Wright commissioned a captain from July 1, 1909.

Capt. W. B. Caperton detached duty command Maine; to home and wait orders.

Capt. K. McAlpine commissioned a commander from June 24, 1909.

Comdrs. M. L. Bristol, T. Washington, A. H. Davis and H. F. Bryan commissioned commanders from July 1, 1909.

Comdr. F. Marble commissioned a commander in the Navy from July 24, 1909.

Lieut. Comdrs. H. E. Yarnell, H. P. Perrill, W. H. Reynolds and O. G. Murfin commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from July 1, 1909.

Lieut. Comdr. E. T. Witherspoon detached duty Maine; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. J. V. Klemann detached duty Marietta; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. F. P. Baldwin detached duty Maine; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Y. Blakely detached duty Maine; to duty Washington as navigating officer.

Lieut. E. W. Smith detached duty Maine; to duty Marietta as navigating and executive officer.

Ensign M. F. Draemel detached duty Maine; to home and wait orders.

Ensign R. F. Bernard detached duty Maine; to duty Eagle.

Ensign D. W. Fuller detached duty Maine; to home and wait orders.

Ensign F. J. Fletcher detached duty Maine; to duty Third Squadron, U.S. Pacific Fleet.

Midshipman P. H. Marion to duty Colorado.

Midshipman J. A. Murphy to duty California.

Midshipman H. R. Van de Boe to duty California.

Midshipman A. McGlasson to duty South Dakota.

Midshipman J. B. Oldendorf to duty California.

Midshipman A. Barney detached duty Maine; to duty North Carolina.

Midshipman H. A. Strauss detached duty Maine; to duty Georgia.

Midshipman H. M. Lammers detached duty Maine; to duty Idaho.

Midshipman C. L. Lothrop, Jr., and A. W. Rieger detached duty Maine; to duty Montana.

Midshipman F. A. Daubin detached duty Maine; to duty North Carolina.

P.A. Surg. P. E. McDonnell unexpired leave revoked; detached duty Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.; to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

P.A. Surg. F. W. S. Dean detached duty Maine; to duty Prairie.

P.A. Surg. W. Seaman detached duty Prairie; to home and wait orders.

Btin. G. Oliff detached duty Maine; to duty connection with South Carolina, and to duty that vessel when commissioned.

Chief Machinists E. Evans and C. A. Rowe commissioned chief machinist in the Navy from March 3, 1909.

Chief Mach. E. A. Manck detached duty Maine; to duty connection with South Carolina, and to duty that vessel when commissioned.

Mach. G. R. Thompson detached duty Maine; to home and wait orders.

Mach. M. W. Schreiber detached duty Maine; to duty Indiana.

AUG. 11.—Comdr. W. W. Bush, retired, detached duty charge Navy recruiting station, Oklahoma City, Okla.; to duty charge Navy recruiting station, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Lieut. R. Morris detached duty California; to duty Washington as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. D. S. Mahony detached duty Washington; continue treatment naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. J. S. Graham detached duty Olympia, Aug. 21, 1909; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. E. A. Brooks detached duty charge Navy recruiting station, Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 1, 1909; to duty charge Navy recruiting station, Nashville, Tenn.

Midshipman J. W. Barnett, Jr., detached duty Maine; to duty Macdonough.

Midshipman R. M. Jaeger detached duty Maine; to duty Eagle.

Surg. H. D. Wilson detached duty Kearsarge; continue other duties.

Surg. A. M. D. McCormick detached duty Maine; to home and wait orders.

P.A. Surg. E. U. Reed detached duty Navy recruiting station, Chattanooga, Tenn.; to duty Navy recruiting station, Nashville, Tenn.

Asst. Surg. M. Donelson detached duty Navy recruiting station, Oklahoma City, Okla.; to duty Navy recruiting station, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Chief Gun. O. Borgeson detached duty Maine; to duty members board of inventory and appraisement, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Paymr. Clerk A. B. Canham appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy at duty Charleston.

Note.—Lieut. D. S. Mahony died at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., Aug. 10, 1909. Act. Asst. Surg. C. E. Trotter drowned from Nezinscot, off Rockport, Me., Aug. 11, 1909.

AUG. 12.—T. R. Hall commissioned captain from June 18, 1908.

A. H. Scales commissioned commander from July 1.

Comdr. J. P. Parker to navy yard, Norfolk, as captain of yard.

Lieut. F. L. Pinney from Chicago, to temporary duty Naval Academy, Annapolis; orders Aug. 5, duty Des Moines, revoked.

Lieut. J. R. Combe from Idaho, to Des Moines as executive and navigating officer.

Pay Dir. J. A. Ring from purchasing pay officer, navy yard, Portsmouth, to home.

Paym. Insp. H. A. Dent to navy yard, Portsmouth, as purchasing pay officer, Sept. 15.

Paymr. T. S. O'Leary to duty pay officer and general storekeeper, naval station, Narragansett Bay, and pay officer, Constellation.

Paymr. F. P. Sackett from naval training station, Newport, and Constellation, to home.

Paymr. W. A. Merritt to duty pay officer and general storekeeper, naval proving grounds, Indian Head.

P.A. Paymr. H. H. Alkire detached naval proving grounds, Indian Head, to home.

J. E. Bailey commissioned naval constructor from March 3.

Naval Constr. T. G. Roberts from navy yard, New York, Sept. 1, to duty works Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Newport News.

E. F. Delaney appointment as paymaster's clerk, duty Constellation, revoked.

C. C. Alger appointment as paymaster's clerk, duty naval training station, Newport, revoked.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

AUG. 5.—Col. C. A. Doyen to Washington, D.C., Aug. 6, 1909, temporary duty connection examination of 2d Lieut. T. M. Potts, Jr.

AUG. 6.—First Lieut. D. W. B. Blake to home and wait orders.

First Lieut. R. O. Underwood to U.S.S. Tennessee, to relieve 1st Lieut. Arthur Stokes.

First Lieut. E. P. Moses to U.S.S. Tennessee, to relieve 1st Lieut. Underwood.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Pendleton preparatory orders to the Philippines, to sail about Oct. 1, 1909.

AUG. 7.—Capt. W. A. Pickering authorized to delay one month in reporting in obedience to orders of July 28, 1909.

Lieut. Col. T. P. Kane and Major S. D. Butler report to Major Gen. Leon Wood, U.S.A., for duty as observers at field maneuvers on the Massachusetts coast.

AUG. 9.—Capt. W. H. Clifford detached headquarters, U.S.M.C.; to recruiting duty, New York, N.Y., on Aug. 14, 1909, relieving Major G. C. Thorpe.

Major G. C. Thorpe detached recruiting service; report to Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, Mare Island, Cal., by Sept. 2, 1909, for duty as fleet marine officer, relieving Capt. C. C. Carpenter.

Capt. F. L. Denny, Q.M., Major C. S. Radford, A.Q.M., and Major P. M. Bannon appointed board of officers, to convene at depot of supplies, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 10, to determine and report as to value of certain real estate in Philadelphia.

Capt. C. C. Carpenter detached duty fleet marine officer upon reporting of his relief; to resume command of marine detachment, U.S.S. Tennessee.

AUG. 10.—First Lieut. E. S. Yates arrived in the U.S., to Washington, D.C., report in person to the Major General, Commandant.

Capt. J. S. Turrill and W. H. Parker report to Brig. Gen. G. H. Harries, D.O.N.G., for duty as observers of field exercises on the Massachusetts coast.

First Lieut. H. M. Smith to Sea Girt, N.J., for special temporary duty and for instruction in rifle practice.

AUG. 11.—First Lieut. J. W. McClaskay, Jr., retired, assigned to active duty; to San Francisco, Cal., take charge of recruiting district there, relieving 1st Lieut. H. Colvoresses, retired.

Capt. E. W. Banker, A.Q.M., appointed member of general court-martial, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., during absence of Major S. D. Butler.

Col. C. H. Lauchheimer, A. and I., granted three days' extension of leave.

Lieut. Col. F. J. Moses granted leave for one month from and including Aug. 16, 1909, with permission to apply for an extension to include Sept. 30, 1909.

Capt. F. S. Brown granted leave for one month from and including Aug. 16, 1909.

Second Lieuts. C. D. Barrett, E. H. Morse, R. P. Peires, R. S. Simons, Oliver Floyd, G. A. Johnson, G. C. De Neale, A. R. Sutherland, P. J. Levering, H. L. Smith, W. M. McIlvain, R. D. Lowell, S. B. Kennedy and M. R. Thacher report in person to the Major General, Commandant, on Sept. 10, 1909, for assignment to duty.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Secretary of the Treasury—Franklin MacVeagh.

Chief of Division, R.C.S.—Capt. Worth G. Ross, Commandant.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

AUG. 5.—First Lieut. of Engrs. H. W. Spear granted thirty-five days' leave from Aug. 22, 1909.

Capt. J. G. Ballinger granted thirty days' extension of leave.

AUG. 7.—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck granted two days' leave from Aug. 10, 1909.

AUG. 9.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. C. J. Curtiss granted thirty days' leave from Sept. 2, 1909, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days.

Capt. J. H. Brown and 1st Lieut. of Engrs. C. W. Zastrow constituted a sub-board for the examination of 2d Lieut. of Engrs. S. M. Rock and 2d Lieut. L. C. Covell for promotion.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. S. M. Rock and 2d Lieut. L. C. Covell ordered to report to president of sub-board at Arundel Cove, Md., on Aug. 16, 1909, for examination for promotion.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. J. J. Ker detached temporary duty on Pamlico; resume duty on Yamacraw.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. A. F. Patterson granted fifteen days' extension of leave.

AUG. 10.—First Lieut. Charles Satterlee, 1st Lieut. of Engrs. J. I. Bryan and 3d Lieut. of Engrs. F. E. Bagger constituted a board for the examination of Act. Mach. W. E. Boggs for machinist.

Senior Capt. W. H. Cushing sick leave extended until further orders.

First Lieut. C. F. Howell, 2d Lieut. C. F. Seiter and 3d Lieut. of Engrs. A. E. Lukens constituted a board for the examination of Act. Carp. H. C. Coall for carpenter.

THE SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Prior to adjournment of the First (or Tariff) Session of the present Congress, on Aug. 5, Speaker Cannon completed his assignments to the various committees of the House. We publish below the most important of the committees of both houses as now constituted. The committees of the House have the same chairmen as served as such during the Sixtieth Congress. In the Senate Mr. Hale succeeds the late W. B. Allison at the head of the Appropriations Committee, Mr. Hale takes second place on the Naval Committee in favor of Mr. Perkins, while on Expenditures in the Navy Department Senator Lorimer succeeds Senator Guggenheim.

SENATE COMMITTEES.

Appropriations.—Messrs. Hale (chairman), Perkins, Warren, Gallinger, Elkins, Kean, Burkett, Curtis, Tillman, Daniel, Clay, Foster, and Culverson.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Warren (chairman), Scott, Bulkeley, Warner, du Pont, Dick, Dixon, Briggs, Brown, Taliaferro, Foster, Overman, Frazier, and Johnston, of Alabama.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Perkins (chairman), Hale, Penrose, Gallinger, Burrows, Wetmore, Clapp, Tillman, Martin, McEnergy and Smith, of Maryland.

Pensions.—Messrs. McCormick (chairman), Scott, Burnham, Smoot, Piles, La Follette, Curtis, du Pont, Taliaferro, Taylor, Gore, Hughes and Shively.

Coast Defenses.—Messrs. Nixon (chairman), du Pont, Bourne, Orane, Root, Jones, Taliaferro, Clay, Simmons, Foster and Smith, of Maryland.

Expenditures in the War Department.—Messrs. du Pont (chairman), Cullom, Cummins, Money and Foster.

Expenditures in the Navy Department.—Messrs. Lorimer (chairman), Borah, Dillingham, Martin and Tillman.

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Appropriations.—Messrs. James A. Tawney, Henry H. Bingham, Walter P. Brownlow, Washington Gardner, of Michigan; Frederick H. Gillett, Walter L. Smith, of Iowa; Joseph V. Graff, J. Warren Keifer, Howard M. Snapp, Edward L. Taylor, Jr., of Ohio; George R. Malby, Leonidas F. Livingston, John J. Fitzgerald, Albert S. Burleson, Swager Sherley, Eaton J. Bowers, John A. Kellher.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. John A. T. Hull, Adin B. Capron, George W. Prince, H. Olin Young, of Michigan; Julius Kahn, James F. Burke, of Pa.; Thomas W. Bradley, Frederick C. Stevens, of Minn.; Daniel R. Anthony, Jr., Charles L. Knapp, Charles H. Morgan, of Mo.; John Q. Tilson, William Sulzer, James Hay, James L. Slayden, Isaac R. Sherwood, George W. Gordon, Ben Cravens, S. H. Dent, Jr., James Wickersham.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. George Edmund Foss, Henry C. Loudenslager, Thomas S. Butler, Sydney E. Mudd, Ernest W. Roberts, George Alvin Loud, Arthur L. Bates, W. Aubrey Thomas, of Ohio; Albert F. Dawson, J. Van Vechten Olcott, W. F. Englebright, C. Bascom Slemp, Lemuel P. Padgett, Alexander W. Gregg, Joshua F. C. Talbot, Richmond Pearson Hobson, Claude Kitchin, Robert Bruce Macon, Albert Estep.

Militia.—Messrs. Halvor Steenerson, John A. T. Hull, of Iowa; Butler Ames, Charles E. Fuller, Edwin Denby, Michael E. Driscoll, of New York; Harry C. Woodyard, William H. Wiley, William W. Griswold, John Gill, Jr., of Maryland; John C. Floyd, William A. Ashbrook, J. Thomas Heflin, Thomas Gallagher, Ralph W. Moss.

Pensions.—Messrs. Henry C. Loudenslager, William H. Draper, Butler Ames, Joseph B. Bennett, of Kentucky; Nelson P. Wheeler, John A. Sterling, Joel Cook, Charles A. Crow, Arthur W. Kopp, William Richardson, Martin D. Foster, of Illinois; Cordell Hull, of Tennessee; William A. Dickson, of Mississippi; Daniel A. Driscoll, of New York; Martin Dies.

Expenditures in the War Department.—Messrs. George P. Lawrence, John M. Reynolds, J. Warren Keifer, Thomas W. Bradley, Joseph L. Rhinebeck, A. Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania; Patrick F. Gill, of Missouri.

Expenditures in the Navy Department.—Messrs. Henry S. Boutell, John W. Langley, William J. Cary, William H. Heald, Lemuel P. Padgett, John H. Rothermel, Eugene F. Kinkead, of New Jersey.

The changes in the personnel of the Senate Committees were noted at the opening of the special session in our number for March 20, 1909. The veteran General Hull, chairman of the House Military Committee, and George Edmund Foss, of Illinois, of the Naval Committee, need no introduction. This is the tenth Congressional term of General Hull and the seventh of Mr. Foss. Charles Luman Knapp, a lawyer, of Louisville, N.Y., who succeeds Mr. Parker, of New Jersey, on the Military Committee, is serving his fourth term in Congress. Charles H. Morgan, who succeeds Mr. Halliday, served during the Civil War from private to captain and has a record of five escapes from Southern prisons. During the war with Spain he served as lieutenant colonel of the 5th Mo. Vol. Inf. This is his fifth term in Congress. John R. Tilson, a new member from Connecticut, is a graduate of Yale and the Yale Law School, who served in the 6th U.S. Vol. Inf. during the Spanish war. He was born in Tennessee in 1866. He has served in the National Guard as major of the 2d Connecticut. The new democratic members of the Military Committee are S. H. Dent, Jr., of Alabama, who succeeds Mr. Wiley, and Ben Cravens, a lawyer, of Fort Smith, Ark., who is serving his second term.

The new members on the Naval Committee are Mr. Englebright, California; Mr. Macon, Arkansas, and Mr. Estopinal, Louisiana. Mr. Englebright served in the Mare Island Navy Yard as a house joiner's apprentice afterwards adopting the profession of mining engineer and becoming an authority upon mining and engineering problems. He was born in New Bedford, Mass., and removed to Vallejo, Cal., at an early age. Mr. Macon is a lawyer who is serving his fourth term. Mr. Estopinal, who is serving his second term, is a veteran of the Confederate service during the Civil War.

The regular session of Congress will find the majority of the more important Service bills which failed of passage by the Sixtieth Congress ready for attention, as they have been reintroduced during the special session, as noted in our columns from week to week. These include, for the Army, the Elimination bill (S. 1018), the Extra Officers' bill (S. 1024), the Readjustment of Rank bill (S. 100), a bill (S. 1022) to provide for raising a Volunteer Army; increasing efficiency of Veterinary Corps (S. 1023), to organize a Service Corps (H.R. 2736), to increase efficiency of the Signal Corps (S. 230). Bills for the reorganization of the Dental Corps are S. 1530 and H.R. 11192; bills to increase the efficiency of the Military Academy by enlarging the corps are S. 2325 and H.R. 9417. A bill to create a Bureau of Harbors and Waterways (H.R. 10029) would place all river and harbor work, now so efficiently administered by the Corps of Engineers of the Army, instead under the proposed new bureau with civilian engineers, to be assisted by the Army Engineers, completely reversing the present efficient order. H.R. 7117 is a bill to increase the efficiency of the Corps of Engineers and is intended to more nearly meet the demands of the Service, as pointed out by the Chief Engineer of the Army in his annual report. The bill to establish a National Wagon Roads Commission, with the ultimate intention of the placing of national highways under the charge of the Corps of Engineers of the Army (H.R. 10756) is an excellent proposition.

The Pay Department of the Army is the subject of S. 1341, which seeks to change the designation of "pay-

masters" clerks" to "paymasters' assistants" and warrant them as such. The uniform of the Army is sought to be protected by S. 1712. In this connection it is to be noted that several states have recently passed laws to this end. Individual state action has likewise been taken in regard to the desecration of the national flag, which is the subject of H.R. 11594 and S. 816.

Bills relating to the Navy include measures to provide for the appointment of Dental Surgeons (H.R. 4305, 6741, S. 1015), to reorganize the Hospital Corps (S. 1017 and H.R. 6184), to fix status of officers who voluntarily resign (S. 1481), to promote assistant paymasters (S. 825), relief of retired officers employed on active duty (S. 400 and H.R. 5171), to regulate strength and promote efficiency of personnel (H.R. 2722), to retire petty officers (H.R. 57, 104), granting naturalization to alien sailors and marines for service (H.R. 127), to appoint one additional professor of mathematics (H.R. 2741), to commission midshipmen as ensigns upon graduation from the Naval Academy (H.R. 9961), to reorganize and enlist the Naval Academy band (H.R. 89), to provide for appointment and compensation of professors and instructors at Naval Academy (H.R. 2197), to procure ground for rifle ranges (S. 2518).

To create a volunteer retired list bills have been introduced as H.R. 5708 and 6274. To raise the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana is the subject of H.R. 33, 3048, 3644. Ship subsidy bills for the upbuilding of an efficient merchant marine are H.R. 10579 and 10941.

LOCKS VERSUS SEA LEVEL.

A letter from Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich, U.S.N., written at Pomfret, Conn., Aug. 8, appears in the column that the New York Sun is devoting to "The Battle of the Levels"—locks versus sea-level for the Panama Canal. Admiral Goodrich says:

"I have watched with much interest the varying phases of 'The Battle of the Levels,' wherein the honors of the argument seem to lie with the advocates of the sea-level canal at Panama, while the advocates of the lock canal hold the main position and calmly proceed to work out their own plans to their own satisfaction.

"In the smoke of conflict, the real issue has become obscured and the canal as a means of navigation has been replaced by the canal as an engineering end (I will not say monument) in itself. That either type can be constructed at practically the same cost and in practically the same time I must believe because experts say so, and upon the accuracy of their statements they stake their professional reputations. That being the case, why not give the future users such a canal as they want? Time was when sailors in general and naval officers in particular said, 'A sea-level canal, of course, if we can have it, but a lock canal rather than none at all.' Evidently the builders to-day can produce either type. The glory of pushing to completion so vast an enterprise, the largest in all history, will be beyond estimation no matter which form may be adopted. Personally, were I the builder, I should prefer the blessings of coming generations of skippers for a safe and easy transit rather than their maledictions for dangers and vexations.

"Why not, then, make the canal what Mr. Schwab and others, speaking for the merchant marine, and Rear Admiral Chadwick and others, speaking for the Navy, tell us the seafaring community, peaceful and bellicose, alike desire? Surely these distinguished gentlemen would not be out of order in asking the reasons why the commerce of all nations and the Navy of our own are denied that which they urge so strongly and so intelligently."

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF GETTYSBURG.

Criticism of the multiplicity of monuments at Gettysburg is made by a writer in the August Royal Engineers' Journal, of London, whose pen-name, "Miles," is well known in English military circles. He thinks there are too many monuments at Gettysburg, to which place and to Fredericksburg he gives world records—to the former for the most monuments, and to Fredericksburg for "having witnessed more fighting in its immediate neighborhood than any other town on either side of the Atlantic." On Cemetery Ridge, Gettysburg, he found monuments "jostling one another for space, producing a somewhat incongruous effect. A single adequate monument, dedicated to the memory of all the regiments that fought at this point, would probably be more impressive." He doubts whether the alteration of the natural features of the battlefield by the construction of the numerous avenues is altogether a good thing. Reference is made to the impressive effect of the lone monument to a Confederate soldier at the "high water mark of the Confederacy," that in honor of Brig. Gen. Lewis A. Armistead, C.S.A., who fell at the head of his brigade there on July 3, 1863, the assault being "one of the finest feats of arms recorded in history." The English writer gives an unusual definition of the phrase, "high water mark of the Confederacy." He says it comes from the generally accepted opinion that had Pickett been adequately supported the Confederates would have won the battle and the South the recognition of her independence. The "high water mark" refers to the fact that that spot was as far as the Confederate invasion reached, and there is no hypothetical speculation as to what would have occurred if A. P. Hill's corps had supported the assaulting divisions involved in the designation. "Miles" thinks it a pity that "no memorial of any sort has yet (1908) been erected to the memory of the brave men of Gordon's Confederate division" who faced the Union troops for so many hours on one side of the breastworks at the "bloody angle" at Spotsylvania. Within a radius of twelve miles at Fredericksburg four great battles were fought in two years, Fredericksburg in December, 1862; Chancellorsville in May, 1863, and the Wilderness and Spotsylvania in May, 1864. The English visitor finds Fredericksburg of great interest, as for the most part the battlefields remain as they were. Army officers who may have purchased "relics" on famous European battlefields will enjoy this tribute to the genuineness of the Spotsylvania kind: "Relics of the battle in the shape of bullets, fragments of shells, rusted bayonets, etc., can still be picked up in large numbers. They are genuine relics and not imported ones, like those which are brought in cart-loads and dumped on the site for the amusement and gratification of tourists at Waterloo and other famous battlefields." There are no tourists to cater for at Spotsylvania, for none go there.

The English observer deplores the exaggeration by which some writers seek to convey the impression that Cemetery and Seminary ridges are formidable slopes, when he finds them "relatively insignificant, the former being only a slight swelling of the ground, barely perceptible," in no way justifying such appellations as "a bold promontory," "rocky headland," etc. He does not believe that the generally accepted route by which Stone-

wall Jackson marched around Hooker's right flank at Chancellorsville is the true one, for he examined the road thoroughly and does not see how the column could have covered so long a distance in the time which the march is said to have taken. He sees, after studying the terrain, how easy the dense woods of the Wilderness made it for Lee to deceive Hooker with feint attacks on his front at Chancellorsville, while Jackson, concealed by the forest, was marching round to fall upon his flank and rear. Standing beside the monument erected to Jackson, where he fell at Chancellorsville, "Miles" says that "one cannot look down the plank road without realizing clearly how it was Jackson's untimely fall, and with it the removal of the directing brain of the Confederate assault, that alone saved Hooker's headquarters from capture and his army from a terrible disaster." The impression here conveyed is that Jackson fell in the midst of an assault, but, as is well known, he was shot about 9 o'clock at night by his own men when returning from a reconnaissance. There was a whole night left for Hooker to get together the fragments of the 11th Corps and to rearrange his lines. With the proverbial tendency toward inaccuracy which characterizes the writing of so many Englishmen when dealing with things American, the correspondent of the Royal Engineers' Journal extends his thanks to "Lieutenant Colonel Cope, of the U.S. Engineers, who was himself an eye-witness of the battle of Gettysburg," but we cannot find the name Cope in the list of officers of the Army, past or present. The spelling of "Spotsylvania" is given to the famous battle, and the inscription on the memorial shaft in honor of Stonewall Jackson is quoted as reading, "Died May 6, 1863," whereas Jackson, though wounded on May 2, did not succumb till May 10.

SPANIARD AND MOOR.

The Spanish army's present strength, according to the London Military Mail, is, on a war footing, 23,000 cavalry, 30,000 artillery, with 624 guns; 342,000 infantry; 30,000 engineers and other departmental corps; 75,000 reserves and civil guards, making a total of 500,000 men. The establishment on a peace footing is 86,000 men and 350 guns. The Army Estimates of Spain for last year amounted to nearly \$35,000,000. A captain now draws \$700, lieutenant, \$500; and second lieutenant, \$425 a year. The artillery have adopted a special brand of powder, which produces no flash on explosion. Service in the Spanish army is compulsory by law, but exemption is allowed by payment of about \$300. All Spaniards over 19 years of age are liable to service in the regular army for three years; a further three years in the First Reserve, and a final period of six years in the Second Reserve. The infantry of the Spanish army appear to be the best of the various arms of the service. The Spanish infantryman is hardy, frugal, active and intelligent, possesses great powers of physical endurance, and is capable of much dash and bravery when properly led by officers. He carries an equipment weighing (with rifle and ammunition) over 60 lbs., and is a capital and sturdy marcher. Many infantry battalions wear on maneuvers sandals made of straw, and known by the name of alpargatas. Battalions have been known to march 25 to 30 miles per day, over rough mountain paths, in the hottest weather with full kits, and with a very low percentage of sore feet. The straw sandals are very useful in dry weather, but are worse than useless in wet weather. The Spanish soldier eats very little when in the field, and can endure much hardship with meal of rice, onions and lentils, washed down with coffee or bad wine. The artillery are armed with a new Schneider-Canet quick-firing gun, and the mountain batteries use a 7.5 centimeter Krupp gun, carried on mules. These guns have a range of about 3,300 yards.

The Military Mail speaks of the Moors as adepts at fighting on horseback, and extremely mobile. But they are incorrigibly lazy, and seldom indulge in night attacks. When they attack in force they usually give a lift to the foot soldiers who accompany them, or allow them to run alongside and hold on to a stirrup iron. The mounted men then make a charge, wheel round and retire, and make way for the footmen who crawl along the ground, almost invisible, and who rise to the attack if they come within striking distance of the enemy. As a rule, the Riferos prefer to lure detached parties into an ambush or defile, and thus inflict heavy loss upon them. The mounted men seldom dismount to fire, and their firing being from the saddle is very inaccurate. Should the advance of the white troops be slow or hesitating, the Moors effect a bold combination between horsemen and footmen, and generally succeed in inflicting heavy losses on their enemy. The prime tactics of the Moors are to delay the advance of an enemy as much as possible by mounted rifle fire, until they can discern its extent and direction, and subsequently to try and envelop the advancing force. The tribes also indulge in sniping, but not to a very great extent, and they also fight individually. They do not neglect opportunities for stratagem, and can effect some very clever ruses. They are also guilty of abusing the services of the white flag in action, as the French troops found to their cost during the operations around Casa Blanca. The Moorish intelligence system is an excellent one, and the tribes are seldom without information regarding the movements of an enemy. They have also an excellent system of signaling at night by means of small fires dotted about the hills and ravines, and which are obscured and revealed in accordance with an ingenious code of signals known to themselves.

A MARINE REPLY.

Marine Barracks, Naval Training Station,
San Francisco, Cal., July 29, 1909.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In reply to "Bandmaster, U.S.N." in your issue of July 24, regarding a uniform for Navy bandsmen, I agree with him as to the necessity for a uniform for Navy bandsmen, but it is entertaining to note the manner in which he prays to be relieved of the awful calamity of being taken for a member of one of the finest military organizations in existence, an organization which has been the vanguard in all our national troubles, and the motto of which, "Semper Fidelis," has always been held in high regard by its members.

But I, for one, have not as yet had the pleasure of seeing a bandsman of the Navy whom I could possibly have mistaken for a member of the Marine Corps or any other military organization, no matter what uniform he wore. May the Powers Be relieve "Bandmaster" of his predicament as soon as possible, in order that the Marine Corps may be able to take proper care of its uniform.

SERGEANT, U.S.M.C.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Revere, Hull, Mass., Aug. 11, 1909.

The district commander, Col. R. H. Patterson, has been busy the past two weeks preparing plans to meet a possible attack in force upon the harbor forts. Companies of the Regular Coast Artillery, which will be used as infantry supports, will arrive the latter part of the week. Field guns, machine guns, and material for theoretical demolitions will be issued to supports. Many new searchlights have been installed on salient points to illuminate thoroughly the water area and land approaches. Quantities of additional ammunition have been supplied, and every effort is being made to meet war emergencies. All companies in the harbor went into camp Monday, Aug. 9. The supports will be brought to the harbor on a U.S. transport from New London and Portland harbors. So far the people living on the north and south shores have cooperated with the military authorities in furnishing sites for camps and motor cars for transportation. Considerable excitement in the zone of operation already exists and is increasing daily.

Fort Banks.—Mrs. Patterson is spending the week in Maine. Mrs. Gearhart has returned after an extended visit at Fort Leavenworth. Miss Emily Atter and Miss Helen Combs, of New Jersey, are visiting Dr. and Mrs. Peck at Fort Banks. Mr. Terry Allen spent Tuesday night with Mr. Wayne Patterson, taking in Revere Beach in the evening.

At Fort Strong Mr. and Mrs. Otto, of Buffalo, are visiting Major and Mrs. Straub. Mr. and Mrs. Greene, of Hartford, are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander G. Gillespie. Capt. Ralph M. Mitchell and Capt. W. F. Hase took dinner with Lieut. and Mrs. Gillespie on Thursday.

At Fort Warren Capt. Ralph M. Mitchell, of Fort Howard, is visiting Col. and Mrs. Allen during the maneuvers. Capt. Elmer J. Wallace is stationed on the planter General Ord, which is lying at Fort Warren. Naval Constructor Grawne was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Allen for a few days last week. On Thursday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Hinkle entertained Col. and Mrs. Allen, Miss Ethel Allen and Mr. Terry Allen at dinner. Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke went to Fort Niagara, Buffalo, a short time ago to witness the pistol competition. Lieut. and Mrs. Hinkle entertained Capt. and Mrs. Wallace and Capt. R. M. Mitchell at dinner Sunday. Captain Wallace had dinner with Capt. and Mrs. Clarke on Saturday, and with Mr. and Mrs. Stevens and Lieutenant Kimberly on Monday. Col. and Mrs. Allen entertained Colonel Patterson, Miss Patterson, Capt. G. H. McManus, Capt. Harrison Hall and Mr. Wayne Patterson at supper on Sunday evening. Miss Fanny Lee Stevens has returned to her home in Leominster, after long visit at Fort Warren.

The 9th Company, C.A.C., made three hits out of a possible three on Tuesday at mine practice. After the mines were exploded on Tuesday Capt. E. J. Wallace entertained with a beautiful tea on board the General Ord for Col. and Mrs. Allen, Miss Ethel Allen, Capt. and Mrs. Forse, Lieut. and Mrs. Hinkle, Dr. and Mrs. Sparrenberger, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Capt. and Mrs. Clarke, Capt. and Mrs. Long, Mr. Wayne Patterson and Mr. Terry Allen.

Fort Andrews.—Mrs. Mildred Pierce is spending the month of August among the Thousand Islands. Mrs. Erlanger gave a most delightful entertainment on Saturday for Mrs. Henry Davis, Mrs. Julian Bartlett, Mrs. Frank Lomax, Mrs. Frank Long, Miss Long, Mrs. Allen and Miss Ethel Allen, beginning with an exquisitely planned luncheon at the Tournai, followed by a theater party at Keith's. Mrs. Henry C. Davis spent the week-end with Mrs. Goethals at Vineyard Haven. Mrs. Lyon, who has been visiting her son at Fort Andrews for the past two weeks, left Saturday for her home. Captain Dwyer is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Harris. Capt. and Mrs. Matthews gave a dinner for Captain Dwyer and Miss Harris. Mr. and Mrs. Erlanger left on Monday for Manila, stopping at Denver on the way.

Fort Revere.—Capt. Frank S. Long joined his wife at Norwich, and they returned on Wednesday, making the trip by trolley. Mr. and Mrs. White entertained with a supper at the Yacht Club for Miss Savage, Miss Marian Styles, Miss Marie Long, Captain Yost, Lieutenant Gallup, Dr. Donlan, Mr. Critchley and Mr. Cushing. Colonel Allen, Miss Ethel Allen, Capt. R. M. Mitchell and Constructor Grawne were present at the Yacht Club dance. Miss Davis is visiting at Westboro for a few days. Mr. and Mrs. Guillemet are at Fort Revere while Miss Davis is away.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Aug. 9, 1909.

Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Bennett entertained at dinner Friday night before the hop in honor of Miss Dorothy and Clara May Nulsen, of Greenwood, Miss., who are house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins, Lieutenant Nulsen, Mrs. Kingman, of Fort L. H. Roots, and Messrs. Schnorr and Palmer, of Omaha. Lieut. Charles Braden, U.S.A., retired, who has been the guest of his brother in Omaha for the past two weeks, left last Monday for his home at West Point, N.Y. Mrs. J. M. Churchill returned Tuesday from a three months' visit at her sister's home in Virginia.

The 3d Battalion, in command of Captain W. C. Bennett, left this morning for a three days' practice march to Springfield. Other officers with the command were Captains Dalton and Warfield, Lieutenants White, McCune, James, Shean and Nulsen. Captain Gohn has succeeded Captain Guyer as post treasurer and commissary. The former will remain at the post while Captain Guyer accompanies the regiment as quartermaster to Des Moines.

Capt. and Mrs. Dalton were guests of Dr. R. K. Hartzell at luncheon at the Field Club last Wednesday, the occasion being the birthday of both Captain Dalton and Dr. Hartzell.

Major Omar Bundy, I.G. Dept., was at the post Thursday going over unserviceable property. He was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Gardner for luncheon.

Miss Shedd, of Ashland, Neb., who was the house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. McMillan last week, returned home Wednesday. Lieutenant Michaelie returned Wednesday from the department competition at Fort Sheridan, and has resumed his duties as athletic officer. Lieutenants Shallenberger and Short are still absent at Sheridan. Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Hines and Lieut. and Mrs. Troup Miller were dinner guests of Major and Mrs. C. W. Kennedy at the Field Club last Wednesday night. Lieutenant McCune returned Saturday from a short leave in Chicago.

Lieutenant Nulsen was host at a large dinner at the Field Club Wednesday night, complimentary to his sisters, who are visiting here. His guests included Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins, Lieutenants McCune and Smith, Mrs. Kingman, the Misses Smith, Johnston and Whitmore, and Messrs. Johnston, Palmer, Barton, Schnorr and Daniels, of Omaha. Mrs. C. E. Bennett, mother of Capt. W. C. Bennett, who has made her home with Captain Bennett for the past year, left Saturday for San Francisco to meet her daughter, who is the wife of Capt. G. M. Grimes, 30th Inf., just returning from the Philippines, and with whom she will make an extended visit at their new station, the Presidio.

The officers' hop last Friday night was attended by Col. and Mrs. Gardner, Major and Mrs. Johnston, Miss Johnston, Capt. and Mrs. Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins, Captain Warfield, Lieut. and Mrs. Morrison, Lieut. and Mrs. Riley, Miss Haldean, Capt. and Mrs. Simonds, Miss Booth, Capt. and Mrs. Gohn, Miss Colt, Miss Smith, the Misses Nulsen, Major and Mrs. Clarke, Capt. and Mrs. Guyer, Mrs. Blair, Miss Loughborough, Lieut. and Mrs. West, Lieutenants Smith, James, Nulsen and White. Major and Mrs. Johnston entertained with a supper following the hop.

The 16th Infantry baseball team defeated the strong all-stars of Omaha on the post diamond last Wednesday by a score of 4-0. Saturday afternoon the team, in charge of Lieutenant West, went to Springfield, Neb., where it met defeat at the hands of the home team by a score of 8-5. Sunday afternoon the team played a double header on the post grounds against the Townsend team and the strong Corona Club, win-

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ning both games by those scores. Lieutenant West is very enthusiastic over his ball team and has succeeded in getting together an exceptionally strong aggregation of players.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Aug. 8, 1909.

Mr. R. D. Coleman and his mother, Mrs. F. V. Coleman, are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. George L. Rockwell at Fort Logan, Colo. The reading club was delightfully entertained this week by Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley. Dr. Ferdinand Schmitter spent the week-end at this post. Capt. and Mrs. James I. Mabee entertained at dinner at the suburban garden last week for Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence H. Knight and Dr. C. De Witt Lucius, of St. Louis. Later the party saw Marguerite Clark in "Peter Pan."

Dr. Norman McDiarmid, accompanied by his wife and small son, arrived this week from Sam Houston for temporary duty at this depot. Dr. and Mrs. McDiarmid were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Junius C. Gregory at supper Monday evening. Lieut. Clarence H. Knight, C.E., accompanied by Mrs. Knight and Miss Jane, left on Thursday to spend a week in Memphis, Tenn., Tuesday evening Dr. and Mrs. James I. Mabee entertained Dr. and Mrs. Norman McDiarmid at dinner. Dr. Ferdinand Schmitter entertained Capt. and Mrs. Mabee and Miss Hill, of St. Louis, at dinner Thursday evening at Ciardi's, and later the party attended the "Chimes of Normandy," now playing at Delmar Garden. Capt. and Mrs. Charles J. Symonds entertained Dr. and Mrs. McDiarmid at dinner this week.

The installation of electric lights at the depot has done much to alleviate the intense heat of this summer. Mrs. Stanley H. Ford, accompanied by her small son, returned this week from a delightful visit to her mother near Chicago.

Col. and Mrs. William A. Mann entertained Dr. and Mrs. McDiarmid and Miss Boone at dinner on Sunday. Mrs. Erskine, of St. Louis, is visiting her daughter and son-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas O. Clarke, at Fort Revere, Mass. Lieut. Ellwood S. Hand, 15th Cav., now on leave from Fort Leavenworth, is visiting friends in St. Louis. Mrs. Powhatan Clark, widow of Lieut. Powhatan Clark, of St. Louis, accompanied by her son, Powhatan, and her sister, Miss Clemons, have been spending some time at the Niagara Hotel, Buffalo, N.Y.

About 8:50, Sunday evening, the post was startled by an alarm of fire turned in by the post hospital. The recruit companies responded promptly, but the fire, which at one time threatened to be a serious one, had been gotten under control by the members of the Hospital Corps detachment. The fire started in the chemical laboratory on the third floor of the addition to the old hospital building. This is the third time within the last year that fire has occurred in practically the same place.

Forty Infantry recruits were sent out this past week to various Western posts. A recent order calls for the distribution of recruits for the Field and Coast Artillery at the Western posts. The 19th Recruit Company is preparing for its transfer from this post to the new recruit depot to be organized at Fort Logan, Colo.

Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley, accompanied by Miss Harriet Bradley, returns on Tuesday from a delightful visit to relatives in Missouri. Lieut. Walter C. Jones, 13th Inf., has been hard at work installing the new telephone system at this post, and he hopes to complete the entire system within the next thirty days. Miss Boone, sister of Mrs. Norman McDiarmid, arrived on Friday to spend some time.

Baseball proves a strong attraction for many officers of the post, who frequently attend the games of the American and National Leagues. The informal dancing at the club on Wednesday evening was not largely attended this week, owing to the intense heat.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 11, 1909.

Everyone regrets the recent changes assigning Lieut. Lucien D. Booth to the Philippines, Lieut. W. C. Jacobs to Fort Stevens, Ore., and Lieut. Harold Geiger to Fort Barrancas, Fla.

On Saturday, Mrs. Coffin gave a very charming bridge luncheon for Mrs. Kimberly, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Masteller, Mrs. Harrison Hall, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Barney and Mrs. R. P. Davis. The prizes, dainty coathangers, were won by Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Howell. Mrs. Fred Coleman and her daughter, Tyler, arrived here Wednesday to visit Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter. Colonel Townsley and Captain Seaman left here Monday night for Washington.

On Monday, Mrs. Howell entertained a table of bridge for Mrs. Harrison Hall, Mrs. Rorebeck and Mrs. Carter. Mrs. Carter won the prize. A very enjoyable bridge party was given by Mrs. Rorebeck Tuesday morning. The guests were Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Pence, Mrs. Reynolds Hall, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Masteller, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Davis and Miss Abbott. Mrs. Reynolds Hall and Miss Davis won the prizes, which were beautiful vanity bags.

Captain Abbott and Masteller left on the transport for Boston Harbor to attend the maneuvers. Mrs. Walker, the widow of Col. Leverett Walker, spent Sunday here with old friends on her way to Nova Scotia, where she will spend the next two months.

Wednesday night, Major and Mrs. Ridgway gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Coffin, Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Miss Ridgway and Lieutenant Honeycutt. On the same evening Capt. and Mrs. Pence entertained at supper Capt. and Mrs. Carter and Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck. Capt. and Mrs. Reynolds Hall, of the Navy, gave a fishing party on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Harrison Hall and Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck.

Captain Abbott and Masteller had their brother visiting them last week. Captain Pence returned last Thursday from the Shenandoah Valley, where he has been spending his leave.

The arrival of the fleet made the Saturday night dance at the Chamberlin an unusually large one. Mrs. R. P. Davis gave a delightful bridge luncheon on Wednesday. Her guests were Miss Biddle, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Barney, Mrs. Harrison Hall, Mrs. Masteller, Mrs. Coffin and Miss Abbott. Miss Marguerite Knox has Miss Stella Dunn as her guest at the Soldiers' Home.

The Atlantic Fleet arrived in Hampton Roads on Saturday morning and remained till the following Wednesday, leaving there for target practice outside the capes. They are expected to return for each week-end until Sept. 1.

Mrs. Kimberly, accompanied by her small son and daughter,

left here Tuesday evening for Fort Warren, where she will visit her son, Lieut. Allen Kimberly.

Miss Emily Barlow gave a luncheon at the Hotel Chamberlin for Miss Laura Lewis, Miss Tildene Van Twyl Fenn, Miss Preston, Miss Margaret, Ann Brown, and Bessie Kimberly. Miss Ann Gifford gave a dinner Sunday night. Those present were Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Rose, Miss Natalie Berry and Lieutenant Mathews.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 9, 1909.

By the admission to the Naval Academy a few days ago of Charles L. Austin the total membership of the new class was brought up to 198 and the number of good football prospects in the new class increased one. Young Austin prior to coming to Annapolis had been one of the fastest of the men in the gridiron squad of the Germantown Academy, which is famous among the academic teams about Philadelphia.

In view of the fact that they will return to the Academy on Sept. 28, several days ahead of their fellows, the members of the football squad will go out leave a few days earlier than the rest of the brigade. According to the present arrangement, the football men will be transferred to the tug Standish as soon as the vessels of the practice fleet reach Hampton Roads and go at once on leave.

Mrs. Richard Clarke Scott, of Petersburg, Va., who for the past two years has been in charge of the catering at the officers' mess at the Naval Academy, has given up this position and gone to her home in Virginia. Mrs. Scott's daughter, Miss Mary Scott, was one of the first of the June brides and married Midshipman Hugh Van De Boe immediately after his graduation. The bachelor officers now at the Academy will in future supervise the catering department of the mess themselves and have placed the management of this in the hands of Lieut. Henry N. Jensen, U.S.N.

Mrs. William S. Benson, wife of Captain Benson, now in command of the U.S.S. Tennessee and former commanding of midshipmen, left here Wednesday for Seattle, Wash. Mrs. Benson will be with her husband until he sails for the Philippines Sept. 5. Prof. and Mrs. des Garrennes, of the Naval Academy, have returned from an extended visit to the Lakes. Lieut. Comdr. M. E. Trench is spending some weeks at Shannondale Springs Hotel, Charleston, W. Va. Surg. A. R. Wentworth, U.S.N., attached to duty at the Naval Academy, is spending August at Kittery, Me.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Aug. 9, 1909.

Capt. J. A. Ryan, 15th Cav., was a visitor at the post recently. Miss Gorgas, daughter of Colonel Gorgas, of Panama fame, has left the post, where she has been visiting the family of Major Knight, Q.M. Dept.

Troop B has completed its duties with the National Guard at Somerset and reached the post early Saturday morning. Troop D, with Captain Smither in command, returned on Thursday from Mt. Gretna, where it has been in camp. Battery D, with Captain Horn, Lieutenants Hopkins and Shepherd, arrived early Sunday morning. "The clouds have gathered," as it were, but according to orders received this morning, all will be, before long, on the march again, as several troops and batteries have been detailed for various trips and to be present at the dedication of a monument in Baltimore, Winchester, Va., and Boston, Mass., are also destined to see "the military."

Lieut. and Mrs. Bowman have returned from Fort Niagara. Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt gave a small dinner before the hop on Saturday evening. The hop was a "small and early," lasting only from half-past eight to half-past ten. With the exception of Miss Winifred Davis, who was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hennessy, only post people were present. The Misses Garrard had as their guests at dinner before the hop Miss Knight, daughter of Major Knight, Q.M. Dept., and Lieutenant Brabson, F.A.; Foster and Broadhurst, 15th Cav.

Mrs. Winter, wife of Major Winter, Med. Corps, has gone to Asheville, N.C., for a short stay. Lieut. W. C. Tremaine, who was injured while in camp at Mt. Gretna, is gradually improving, and hopes to return in a few days to duty. Captain Smither, with Troop D, leaves for the range on Tuesday for target practice. They will not return before the last of September. Troop A expects to return from the range about the middle of this month.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Aug. 11, 1909.

Capt. P. E. Traub has returned from a trip abroad. Among guests at the post during the past week have been Capt. and Mrs. Moore, Capt. Roger S. Fitch, Col. and Mrs. Dorst, Capt. and Mrs. Peter Murray and Major and Mrs. Milton F. Davis.

Lieut. and Mrs. L. V. Frazier and infant son left this week for Fort Leavenworth. Major and Mrs. O'Hern and children left this week for Washington.

A new drinking fountain has been erected on the main parade opposite the academic building.

Dr. Oliver was the host on Tuesday night at a Dutch supper, which was enjoyed by ten of the officers of the post. The large hop to be held Saturday, Aug. 14, is to be an open-air fancy dress masquerade ball. This is to take the place of the usual camp illumination.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., Aug. 8, 1909.

The return of Captains Hunt and Bonnycastle and their families, after long leaves of absence in the East and South, were the notably welcome events of the past week, and the arrival of General Hodges, department commander, with his aide, Lieut. C. B. Hodges, on official business, lent the proper note of excitement. A full dress parade Thursday morning started a two days' inspection, which embraced reviews, parades, drills and formations. Capt. and Mrs. Bonnycastle entertained at dinner on Friday in compliment to General Hodges, and Lieut. and Mrs. Davids gave an informal supper Friday evening in compliment to Lieutenant Hodges.

As one post family returns, another leaves, and the departure of Mrs. Harry Hawley with her sister, Miss Bontelle, takes away one of the most indefatigable of the post's hos-

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tesses. Mrs. Hawley will visit her parents in Tacoma until late in the fall.

Several very handsome entertainments have been given in town during the past week, notable among them a luncheon by Mrs. John Neill and Mrs. Gerry, of eighteen covers, and among the guests were Mrs. Ryther, Mrs. Troxel and Mrs. Young, from the post. The usual Tuesday evening concert was followed by an informal hop, the most delightful feature of which was the hop-supper, following the dance, given by Mrs. Schindel and attended by larger part of the officers and ladies.

NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., Aug. 10, 1909.

On Sunday evening Miss Marjorie Smith entertained with a moonlight sailing party on Narragansett Bay, followed by supper at her home, at the War College. The young people were chaperoned by Mrs. Smith, and the guests included Misses Dorcas Merrell and Marguerite Mason, Ensigns Nimitz, Bellinger and Ogan.

The roller skating at the barracks on Monday afternoon was unusually well attended, and is evidently quite a favorite amusement. It is interesting to spectators merely to watch the crowd which whirls around the rink to the music of the training station band, as skaters in all degrees of proficiency are seen, from the very expert who indulges in all kinds of trick skating to the merest beginners. Among those present last Monday were Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Fullam, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Mark L. Bristol, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. W. Phelps, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. S. Kellogg, Lieut. and Mrs. L. A. Cotten, Lieut. and Mrs. F. Taylor Evans, Surg. and Mrs. W. B. Grove, Lieut. and Mrs. K. G. Castleman, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Norman, Mrs. Smith McKim, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., Dr. Knapp, Mr. Benjamin Weaver, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Paymr. and Mrs. W. N. Hughes, Paymr. and Mrs. B. H. Brooke, Misses Alice Little, Marian Fullam, Rhoda Fullam, Marjorie Smith, Mary Cassard, Marguerite Mason, Margarita Siegfried, Roberta Willard, Helen Parker and Dorcas Merrell, Lieutenant Landenberger, Consten and Wortman. After the skating Mrs. Fullam, Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. Evans and Mrs. Cotten entertained at tea at their homes at the War College and the training station.

On Tuesday evening Lieutenants Wortman and Consten, U.S.N., gave a box party at Freebody Park theater, followed by supper, for Mrs. Nave, of Cincinnati, and her guests; and on Wednesday evening Lieut. G. B. Landenberger and Paymr. F. P. Williams were hosts at a box party at the same theater, followed by supper at Berger's Bellevue Lodge. Their guests were Misses Helen Brown, Mary Cassard, Marjorie Hobbs, and Helen Gerard, of Norfolk, Ensign Lucian Minor and Mr. Paul Cassard.

Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Phelps is spending two weeks' leave as the guest of Commodore Arthur Curtiss Jones, of the New York Yacht Club, aboard his yacht, the Aloha, cruising in the vicinity of Nova Scotia. Mrs. Lyman A. Cotten, wife of Lieutenant Cotten, has as her guest, her sister Miss Henderson, of Salisbury, N.C. Miss Maloney, of New York, is the guest of Mrs. L. C. Lucas at her home at the training station. Miss Mildred Norton, of Louisville, Ky., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Kenneth G. Castleman, at her home at the torpedo station. Lieut. and Mrs. James Harvey Tomb, the latter formerly Miss Helen Drury, have returned from their wedding trip and expect to leave shortly for Washington, where Lieutenant Tomb has been ordered to duty at the navy yard.

On Wednesday evening Comdr. and Mrs. Philip Andrews entertained at a pretty dinner at their quarters at the War College. The table was charmingly decorated with geraniums, and covers were laid for Comdr. and Mrs. Carl Vogelgesang, Chaplain and Mrs. W. G. Cassard, and Mrs. Gunn, of Honolulu, who was stopping with Mrs. Andrews. On Friday evening Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Hutchison entertained a number of their friends at a very pleasant informal card party in their apartments at the Robinson. On Saturday, the day of the King's Cup yacht races, Miss Faith Sanford entertained her guests and a party of young people with an all-day trip on the yacht Cora, to witness the race. Luncheon was served aboard. Miss Sanford is the daughter of Colonel Sanford, of the Army.

On Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. Earl P. Mason entertained at dinner aboard their houseboat Atheling, giving their guests an opportunity to witness the beautiful electrical display in the harbor in celebration of the conclusion of the yacht races. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Newton Adams, Ensign and Mrs. Alfred Miles, Misses Edith Leavitt, Ellis Anderson, Marguerite Mason, Ensigns Nimitz and Ogan and Midshipman G. L. Schuyler. On that evening the harbor was alive with pleasure boats of all kinds, and quite a number of them carried parties composed of members of the Navy and Army colony, who took advantage of the beautiful night to obtain a nearer view of the illuminations. On Monday evening Miss Marguerite Mason was hostess at a delightful bathing party at Hazard's Beach, at which a number of young people in Navy circles were present. After a swim the guests enjoyed supper, spread picnic fashion on the beach. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Earl P. Mason, Misses Edith Leavitt and Marjorie Smith, Lieut. F. R. McCrary, Ensigns Nimitz and Ogan. On Monday evening Mrs. W. G. Cassard entertained informally at dinner at her home at the training station, in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. James Harvey Tomb. Other guests were Surg. and Mrs. W. B. Grove, Misses Mary Cassard and Helen Gerard, Lieut. G. B. Landenberger and Mr. Paul Cassard.

The Montgomery and the Atlantic Torpedo Flotilla have arrived at Newport to spend a month or more, and with their large contingent of officers will probably add materially to the gaiety of the naval stations. Capt. and Mrs. T. B. Howard, of Annapolis, and their daughter, Miss Grace Howard, are spending the summer at the Gardner House, Jamestown. Misses Virginia and Amelie Lyons, of Mobile, Ala., the former the fiancee of Lieut. C. A. Blakely, U.S.N., are staying at the Thorndike Hotel, Jamestown.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Aug. 11, 1909.

Much sympathy is expressed for Mrs. Thomas T. Duke, whose father, the Rev. Dr. Gamble, of Plattsburg, New York, died suddenly on the 8th. Lieut. and Mrs. Duke left on Sunday evening for Plattsburg.

A large number of officers left for the maneuvers in Massachusetts on the Kilpatrick, sailing on Thursday afternoon, about 6 o'clock. Major Gen. Leopold Wood was accompanied by his staff and aides, practically the entire personnel of the staff stationed on Governors Island going, only three remaining at this station. Lieut. F. C. Endicott, 5th Inf., went with the command as assistant provost marshal.

Among visitors on the post may be mentioned Mr. Joseph

Grant, of Letteridge, Canada, and Miss Josephine Stuart, of Newport News, at Capt. F. A. Grant's; Miss Mary Dyson, of Washington, at Mrs. J. W. Littell's; and Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Niles at Chaplain E. B. Smith's. Miss Harriet Grosvenor has left for New Canaan, Conn., where she will spend the summer. Capt. John R. Proctor, A.D.C., has taken quarters No. 4, General's Row. Mrs. J. A. Hull is visiting her family in Des Moines, Iowa.

A general overhauling and painting of all the houses and buildings on the post has been in progress for some time, and is nearly completed. The appearance of the post is greatly improved, the color chosen being a deep yellow. The screens of the verandas have been renewed and enlarged, giving greater comfort and freedom in use and adding to the general good appearance of the quarters.

MADISON BARRACKS.

Madison Barracks, N.Y., Aug. 14, 1909.

Mrs. Williams is the guest of Mrs. Frissel while her husband, Lieut. Allan R. Williams, of Fort Ontario, is absent at the Stony Point target range. Mrs. E. O. Damon, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Hay. Miss Boling, who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Nelson, has returned to her home in Baltimore. Majors Faison and Reichmann and Capt. C. H. Miller have left for Boston and New Haven, respectively, to take part in the maneuvers to be held Oct. 14 to 21.

Major and Mrs. Faison entertained delightfully at dinner on Saturday evening, the occasion being a farewell to Major and Mrs. Reichmann, who are to leave shortly for Washington, where Major Reichmann will enter the War College. The guests were Major and Mrs. Reichmann, Capt. and Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Damon, Miss Paulding, Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Hill. Mrs. Hay entertained in honor of her guest, Mrs. Damon, at Sunday night supper, Captain Cabaniss, of Fort Ontario, Capt. and Mrs. Cochran and Lieut. C. F. Severson, of Delafield, Wis. Mrs. Knox entertained at five hundred Wednesday afternoon in honor of Miss Naomi Nelson, whose marriage to Lieut. Frank Moorman will take place in September. Each of twelve girl friends presented Miss Nelson with a silver coffee spoon, engraved with her name. Mrs. Hay won first prize and Miss Nora Paulding second.

The afternoon band concerts are still very popular. Every day at five o'clock the roads about the garrison are fairly blocked with carriages and motor cars of visitors from Waterbury and other nearby towns, who swarm into the reservation to hear this magnificent band.

The 1st Battalion, 24th Inf., has finished its practice at the Stony Point range and will return to Madison on Saturday. An unusually high percentage was made and expert pins will probably be common this winter. The 3d Battalion will begin its practice at Stony Point upon the return of the 1st. At the close of the season both battalions will take their two-hundred-mile march together. It is rumored that the 1st Battalion of the 24th has been selected to participate in the Hudson-Fulton celebration at Albany during October.

The quarantine has been raised from the quarters of Captain Hay and Lieutenant Knox, where little John and Ellen have been suffering from diphtheria, and from the quarters of Lieutenant Nelson, isolated on account of whooping cough. Lieutenant Moorman has just completed a resurvey of the reservation. Mrs. Paulding entertained at bridge Friday afternoon in honor of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Haldane, Capt. and Mrs. Hay gave a dinner Thursday evening. The invited guests were Col. and Mrs. Paulding, Major and Mrs. Reichmann, Lieut. and Mrs. Knox and Mrs. Wallace. The table decorations were green and white. Lieut. John C. French is spending a ten days' leave in Chicago, St. Louis and Springfield, Mo.

The new set of quarters for the commanding officer is well up toward the second story. Colonel Pandling expects to occupy the building about the middle of November.

The command is greatly gratified at the various complimentary notices, which have recently appeared in the Buffalo, Watertown and other papers, concerning the uniformly excellent behavior of the enlisted personnel of the 24th Infantry. The regiment has a reputation for orderly conduct of which it may well feel proud.

Mrs. Maxey, wife of Capt. R. J. Maxey, has left for a visit at her former home in Missoula, Mont. Gen. and Mrs. J. F. Kent have returned to their home after spending several months with their daughter, Mrs. Miller.

BASEBALL AT FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Aug. 8, 1909.

The schedule of games for the baseball league of the 11th Cavalry at this post has recently been published as a post circular, by order of Colonel Parker. Games will be called on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays promptly at 1:30 p.m., and on Sundays at 10:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. The following games have been played:

Aug. 7, Troop A, 1; N.C.S. and Band, 5. Nines: Lee, 3b.; Porter, 2b.; Zimmerman, e.; Elder, s.s.; Bishop, r.f.; Fisher, l.f.; Kelley, 1b.; Hagan, c.f.; Owens, p. N.C.S. and Band: Quinto, c.f.; Montgomery, 2b.; Brown, r.f.; Hale, p.; Laid, s.s.; Pfister, e.; Schemmer, 1b.; Jewell, 3b.; Fox, l.f.; Aug. 8, morning, Troop B, 6; Troop C, 5. Nines: Troop B—White, r.f.; Walker, a.s.; Waters, c.; Fisher, c.f.; Wertz, l.f.; Boardway, 3b.; Wood, 2b.; Heavey, W., 1b.; Heaney, p.; Troop C—Karvalet, 1b.; Laughlin, e.f.; Weaver, e.; Langer, 3b.; Spencer, r.f.; Wendling, l.f.; Schweitzer, 2b.; Short, s.s.; Longhead, p.

Aug. 8, afternoon, Troop L, 12; Troop F, 11. Nines: Troop L—Desdenor, 3b.; Specht, s.s.; McElhaney, 2b.; Gemme, c.f.; Clarkson, 1b.; Quigley, r.f.; Curran, l.f.; Garrett, l.f.; Adler, e.; Jones, p.; Troop F—O'Brien, c.; Stigers, c.; Swanson, p.; Anderson, 1b.; Hellinger, 2b.; Brown, s.s.; Lebard, 3b.; Monahan, l.f.; Walters, c.f.; Crimmins, r.f.

Aug. 9, Troop G, 14; Troop H, 15. Nines: Troop G—Owen, l.f. and p.; Too, c.; Marotte, 1b.; Seidel, 2b., and r.f.; Duval, 3b.; Barlow, s.s. and 2b.; Thawley, l.f.; Larkin, r.f.; Kinder, c.f.; Fritch, s.s.; Kartzmark, p.; Troop H—Keogh, c.; Dingman, p. and c.f.; Fisher, 1b.; Stecker, 2b.; Hermann, 3b.; Edsall, s.s. and p.; Lutz, l.f.; Manton, c.f.; Nisley, r.f.

The last game of the season is scheduled for Sept. 19.

BORN.

BURGESS.—Born at Fort Meade, S.D., Aug. 3, 1909, a ten-pound boy to the wife of Mr. Lloyd S. Burgess, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A.

HASSELTINE.—Born at Bristol, Vt., Aug. 7, 1909, to the wife of Dr. Herman E. Hasseltine, late first lieutenant, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter.

PARKER.—Born at Newport, R.I., Aug. 11, 1909, a daughter, to the wife of 1st Lieut. William E. Parker, U.S. M.C.

PORTER.—Born at Key West, Fla., Aug. 4, 1909, to Asst. Surg. Joseph Yates Porter, Jr., Public Health and Marine Hospital Service (son of Lieut. Col. Deputy Surg. Gen. Joseph Y. Porter, U.S.A., retired), and Mrs. Porter, a son, Joseph Yates Porter, 4th.

SEE.—Born to the wife of Prof. T. J. J. See, U.S.N., at Mare Island, Cal., the first week in August, 1909, a daughter.

SCOTT.—Born at San Diego, Cal., July 27, 1909, a son to the wife of Capt. E. D. Scott, 5th Field Art., U.S.A.

STRAETEN.—Born at Washington, D.C., July 30, 1909, a son, to the wife of Asst. Surg. Renier J. Straeten, U.S.N.

WOODWARD.—Born at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George Hobson, Pembroke avenue, Norfolk, Va., Aug. 8, 1909, a son, to the wife of Ensign Vaughan V. Woodward, U.S.N.

MARRIED.

BOGER—MURRELL.—At Oswego, N.Y., Aug. 11, 1909, Musician Henry Boger, Co. G, 24th Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Esther C. Murrell.

FREEMAN—KIMBALL.—At San Jose, Cal., Aug. 7, 1909, Lieut. Charles E. Freeman, U.S.N., and Miss Alice Kimball, daughter of Capt. William A. Kimball, U.S. Army, retired, and Mrs. Kimball.

KAUFMANN—METCALFE.—At San Francisco, Cal., July 21, 1909, Asst. Surg. J. B. Kaufmann, U.S.N., and Miss Katherine Metcalfe.

MCINTOSH—LEA.—At New Orleans, La., July 28, 1909, P. A. Payne, Kenneth Chaffee McIntosh, U.S.N., and Miss Margaret S. Lea.

RUCKER—HOUGH.—At Jackson, Ga., July 19, 1909, by the Rev. Dr. Wiggins, Miss Jessie Emma Hough, of Madison, Ga., and Capt. Louis S. D. Rucker, Jr., U.S.A., retired.

TYNER—JUDSON.—At St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 7, 1909, Lieut. George P. Tyner, 2d U.S. Cav., and Miss Louise F. Judson.

WILLIAMS—WALKER.—At San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 4, 1909, Lieut. John Stuart Williams, C.A.C., and Miss Henrietta L. Walker.

DIED.

ATWOOD.—Died at Chicago, Ill., Aug. 8, 1909, Brig. Gen. Edwin B. Atwood, U.S.A., retired.

BALCH.—Died Aug. 9, 1909, at the Army and Navy Club, New York city, Major Lewis Balch, U.S.V., son of the late Rev. L. P. W. Balch, aged 62 years. Funeral services Tuesday, Aug. 10, at the Church of the Transfiguration, at half-past five p.m. Interment at Plymouth, N.H.

BORSETH.—Died at Hagosund, Norway, Aug. 12, 1909, Col. Peter Borseth, Philippines Constabulary.

BRAYTON.—Died at Nantucket, Mass., Aug. 5, 1909, Mrs. Emma B. Brayton, mother of Chief Btsn. H. R. Brayton U.S.N.

BROWN.—Died at Media, Pa., Aug. 8, 1909, Mrs. James Brown, mother of Capt. R. A. Brown, 4th Cav., U.S.A.

BUFORF.—Died July 30, at Cartersville, Ga., Dr. Oliver Henry Buford, late surgeon, U.S.V.

CHURCH.—Died at Newark, N.J., Aug. 12, 1909, Alonso Webster Church, father of Major James R. Church, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

DOE.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., on Aug. 12, 1909, the infant son of Capt. and Mrs. T. B. Doe, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

FRENCH.—Died at Washington, D.C., Aug. 10, 1909, Lieut. Col. John T. French, Jr., U.S.A., retired.

GAMBLE.—Rev. Joseph Gamble, D.D., died suddenly at Red Oaks, Cumberland Head, Plattsburg, N.Y., Aug. 8, 1909, age sixty-six, father of Mrs. Thomas T. Duke, wife of Lieut. Duke, 23d Inf.

HOUGH.—Died at the Tabernacle Infirmary at Atlanta, Ga., on July 26, 1909, Mr. James E. Hough, of Madison, Ga., father of the wife of Capt. L. S. D. Rucker, Jr., U.S.A., retired, and of Miss Hallie, and Messrs. A. S. J. E. Jr., and R. C. Hough, of Madison, Ga.

HOVEY.—Died at Portsmouth, N.H., Aug. 6, 1909. Rev. Henry Emerson Hovey, father of Ensign Charles E. Hovey, U.S.N., and of Mrs. Austin Kautz, wife of Lieutenant Kautz, U.S.N., and of Mrs. Sudder Klyce, wife of Lieutenant Klyce, U.S.N.

MAHONY.—Died at Mare Island, Cal., Aug. 10, 1909, Lieut. Daniel S. Mahony, U.S.M.C.

MCDONALD.—Died at Milwaukee, Wis., July 7, 1909, Mrs. Frances H. McDonald, sister of Brig. Gen. W. T. Duggan, U.S.A., in the seventy-first year of her age.

NADAL.—Died at New York city, Aug. 8, 1909, Mrs. Susan B. Nadal, mother of the late Lieut. Blas Nadal, U.S.A., and of Lieut. Jaime Nadal, Porto Rico Regiment.

SEE.—Died at Mare Island, Cal., shortly after her birth the first week in August, 1909, the daughter of Prof. T. J. See, U.S.N., and Mrs. See.

SHAFFER.—Died at the U.S.A. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 1, 1909, John M. Shaffer, late 62d and 155th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; father of William H. Shaffer, post commissary sergeant, U.S.A.

THOMSON.—Died at Seattle, Wash., Aug. 12, 1909, Pay Dir. William J. Thomson, U.S.N., retired.

TROTTER.—Died off Cape Ann, Mass., Aug. 11, 1909, Acting Asst. Surg. Charles E. Trotter, U.S.N.

WREN.—Died Aug. 10, 1909, while en route from Hot Springs, Ark., to Grand Rapids, Mich., Major William C. Wren, 12th U.S. Inf.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The following officers and men have been selected as the State Rifle Team of the Indiana National Guard for competition in the National Match at Camp Perry: Captain, Major Gen. Will J. McKee; coach, Capt. Robert L. Moorhead, I.S.A.P.; poster, 1st Lieut. David W. Gordon, 2d Inf.; range officer, Major D. I. McCormick, retired; principals and alternates, Major Thomas B. Coulter, 1st Inf.; Capt. Harry H. Austin, 1st Inf.; Capt. Herbert W. McBride, 2d Inf.; Capt. Benjamin E. Wimer, 1st Inf.; Capt. Frank L. Bridges, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Albert Ostlin, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Albert Black, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Myron Cosler, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Adolph H. Kruse, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Basil Middleton, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Valoros L. Clear, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Glenn Van Aken, 3d Inf.; Seret. Herman A. Collins, Co. B, 1st Inf.; Corp. James W. Hurt, Co. D, 2d Inf., and Pvt. Harry A. Thrush, Co. H, 3d Inf.

Capt. Monsion Morris, 12th Regt., N.G.N.Y., is summering at the Nassau Hotel, Long Beach, L.I., where he directs the affairs of the branch house of the banking and brokerage firm of C. I. Hudson and Company.

Capt. Bryer H. Pendry, 8th Co., 13th Regt., has been elected engineer officer, of the grade of major, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Major W. I. Taylor to the staff of Gen. David E. Austin. The election was unanimous, the nomination having been agreed upon at a caucus held by the officers several weeks previous. Ball. Sgt. Major William S. Gendar has completed forty-four years of service in the regiment, with the splendid record of 100 per cent. duty.

Lieut. F. B. Barrett, 1st Battery, N.G.N.Y., was the winner in the charger class, at the Long Branch Horse Show, a few days since.

Everything points to a most successful week for the Sixth Annual Tournament of the Ohio State Rifle Association at Camp Perry, O., which begins Aug. 16. More riflemen are there than were in attendance on the matches last year, or the year before, attracted by the unusually rich prizes and the variety of the matches. During the past week the officers of the range have been busy getting up tents and otherwise completing the arrangements to take care of the teams and

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Individuals who will occupy the range for the next two weeks or longer. The Ohio National Guard Matches, which closed Aug. 6, were the most successful in the history of that organization, and the places vacated by the state Guardsmen are being taken by those from all parts of the United States.

The 1st Field Artillery of Minnesota, Major George C. Lambert commanding, including the officers and enlisted men detailed to artillery headquarters from the staff corps and departments, were recently directed to proceed by rail to Camp Robinson, the Government maneuver tract at Sparta, Wis., to participate in the exercises and artillery fire instruction of the Regular Army, in time to reach there on Aug. 1, 1909, to remain until Aug. 10, 1909.

Cpl. Daniel Appleton, 7th N.Y., has issued a very complete and useful order to the members of his command, incident to the regiment's participation in the maneuvers in Massachusetts planned by Major General Wood, from Aug. 13 to 21, and, as the Colonel says: "It is an unusual opportunity for the regiment to gain in military knowledge, and by intelligent discharge of the duties required to enhance its reputation as an efficient military body." The order publishes the instructions issued by General Wood, concerning the arms and equipment, field kit, etc.; condensed information respecting field service, security and information, marches, camps and hygiene. The regiment will assemble at the armory at five p.m., Aug. 13, to proceed to the foot of Murray street to take steamer at Pier 19.

The following officers and enlisted men of the Connecticut National Guard have been selected to represent Connecticut in the National Match at Camp Perry, O.: Team captain, Major William M. Stark, O.D.; team coach, Pvt. George W. Chesley, Co. D, 2d Inf.; team spotter, Capt. Earl D. Churchill, O.D.; Principals and alternates: Sergt. Ellis B. Baker, Jr., Co. F, 2d Inf.; Sergt. George M. Noland, Co. M, 2d Inf.; Musn. Eugene G. Reising, Co. A, 1st Inf.; Corp. Ernest Simpson, Co. F, 2d Inf.; Pvt. Nelson Johnson, Co. D, 2d Inf.; Pvt. Mark T. Frey, Co. M, 2d Inf.; Sergt. Howard S. Williams, Co. D, 2d Inf.; Post Ord. Sergt. Thomas E. Reed; 2d Lieut. Henry A. Riley, Co. D, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. E. Raymond Low, 1st Inf.; Corp. Fred J. Sawyer, Co. A, 1st Inf.; Musn. Erick Johnson, Co. I, 2d Inf.; Capt. John A. Hagerberg, C.A.C.; Capt. Arthur Putnam Woodward, O.D.; Capt. Burgoyne Hamilton, C.A.C.

"The recent encampments of the three brigades of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, in addition to the excellence of work of the troops," says the Philadelphia Inquirer, "set a high figure, as to dimensions, as illustrated in the percentage of attendance, 10,052 officers and men were on duty out of an aggregate enrollment of 10,478. By brigades the figures show:

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
First Brigade	3233	79	3402
Second Brigade	3239	283	3522
Third Brigade	3490	64	3554

The Division 10,052 426 10,478
Attention is especially called to the magnificent showing of the 1st and 3d Brigades, the latter .98 and the former .96.

Colonel Thompson, of the 14th Pennsylvania, on Sept. 6 next, will complete thirty-two years of active service and will be retired at his own request. Removal to beyond a handy distance and increasing poor health are the dominant causes for the Colonel's determination. It is now said to be certain that Lieutenant Colonel Corbett will be given the "Eagles" unanimously. The slate-makers name Major Blackstone the unanimous. The lieutenant colonel, but predict a lively contest in filling the vacancy caused by Blackstone's promotion. Seven candidates are already hiking up and down in minor maneuvers.

Pvt. Charles Hornoff, Jr., Co. G, 8th Inf., O.N.G., was instantly killed by accidental discharge from Service rifle at Camp Perry, O., July 30, 1909. The funeral was held at Wadsworth, O., Aug. 2, attended by band and three companies, 8th Inf., O.N.G., and 15,000 people. Governor Harmon, in a letter to the parents of the deceased, under date of Aug. 3, said: "I was very greatly shocked and grieved to learn of the accident at Camp Perry, which resulted in the death of your son. Such things, which occur entirely too often are dreadful always, but in this case I feel personal grief because your son was in the service of the state and therefore indirectly, at least, in my charge. I am proud of our National Guard, of which I have seen a great deal since I came here, and know it owes the high place it occupies in the country to the character of the boys in the ranks quite as much as to that of the officers. To lose one of those fine fellows hurts me. And to lose him in such a way hurts me more. I wish you to know that I sympathize with you and all your family most deeply in your affliction, and that I only express the general feeling in expressing my own. Your son was not killed in battle, as, thank God, we have no war to darken our homes, but he none the less died at his post of duty in the public service, and his name goes on the roll of honor."

The announcement that Col. Chauncey P. Williams, of the Adjutant General's Department, N.G.N.Y., is to succeed the late Lieut. Col. Frederick Phisterer, as adjutant general on the staff of Major General Roe, commanding the National Guard, is one that will be received with great satisfaction. Colonel Williams has been connected with the National Guard since Nov. 10, 1884, and is an officer thoroughly familiar with paper work, books, records, etc. He served in the 10th Battalion as private, sergeant, first sergeant and second lieutenant, was inspector of the 3d Brigade, signal officer of the 3d Brigade, major and A.D.C., and has been an A.A.G. since Jan. 30, 1899—a valuable all-around experience.

Brig. Gen. Lawson Riggs, commander of the Maryland state militia, sent his resignation to Adjutant Gen. Henry M. Warfield on Aug. 10, on account of business. He will be temporarily succeeded by Col. Charles A. Little, of Hagerstown, senior colonel. General Riggs enlisted in the 5th Regiment in 1885, and was soon a non-commissioned officer. By 1891 he held the rank of major, and was shortly afterward appointed on the staff of Brig. Gen. Stewart Brown, whom he succeeded in 1896. Twice was General Riggs given the opportunity to show his military capability—during the Frostburg strike in the nineties, when the militia was sent to the scene, and during the Baltimore fire, when the state troops guarded the burned district. General Riggs is a member of the Baltimore and University clubs; he is also an active worker in the Protestant Episcopal Church. For twenty years he has been a vestryman of the Church of Our Saviour. He is a director of the Mercantile Trust Company, the National Mechanics' Bank and the American Bonding Company. General Riggs is also a trustee of the Peabody Institute and a manager of the Maryland School for Boys and the Maryland Hospital for the Insane.

National Guardsmen will be pleased to learn that the Hon. William H. Wiley, Member of Congress, of New York, has been appointed on the Militia Committee of the Sixty-first Congress. Mr. Wiley takes a great interest in militia affairs and is anxious to promote its welfare in every way possible. He desires to get views from the Adjutants General of the various states regarding the improvement of the militia, with a view to framing and introducing a bill at the next regular session, embodying the ideas of National Guard officers

on this matter. In this way the affairs of the militia in Congress can be handled in an intelligent manner, and to the best interests of the militia. The various National Guard Associations should also get together early and express their views as to possible changes for the welfare of the National Guard.

Capt. George E. Conley, Co. K, 9th N.Y., one of the most popular officers in the command, has resigned. Besides having a large business to look out for, Captain Conley is commodore of the Hudson River Yacht Club, and is a prominent member of the Old Guard, and this combination, with the ever-increasing responsibilities of a National Guard officer, made it impossible for him to give the necessary time for further duty in the 9th. He joined this command as a second lieutenant Aug. 6, 1903, and was elected captain in February, 1905.

Adjt. Gen. Guy E. Logan, of Iowa, announces the following appointments: On the staff of the Governor, on July 23, aides, Col. John C. Loper, Des Moines; Col. Charles J. Wilson, Washington; Lieut. Col. George A. Smith, Clinton. As chief of the Staff Corps and departments, Lieut. Col. Charles G. Saunders, Council Bluffs, J.A.G.; Lieut. Col. David S. Fairchild, Jr., Clinton, chief surgeon; Lieut. Col. Frank W. Bishop, Muscatine, chief of engineers; Lieut. Col. Smith W. Brookhart, Washington, C.O. and acting C.I.S.A.P.; Lieut. Col. Leon W. Ainsworth, Des Moines, chief signal officer. On the staff of the 1st Brigade, Major Elliott E. Lambert, Q.M. So much of Par. VI, G.O. No. 13, c.s., as reduced Col. William Larabee, Jr., aide on the Governor's staff, to lieutenant colonel is revoked.

Governor's Day at Camp Evan S. Watson, the encampment of the Delaware National Guard below New Castle, attracted 10,000 persons on July 29, including Secretary of State Smithers, Senator Dupont, members of the Governor's staff, and others. Governor Pennenwill, with his staff, and Col. H. G. Cavanaugh and Captain Miller, U.S.A., inspected the camp and subsequently reviewed the regiment. A sham battle was given in the afternoon.

New Jersey will be represented this year at Camp Perry, Ohio, by the following team: Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, team captain; Lieut. Col. William Libbey, Lieut. Col. W. A. Tewes, both his assistants; Lieut. Col. Arthur Rowland, division staff; Major Winfield S. Price, Major D. T. Mathers, both of the 3d Regiment; Major William D. Martin, 2d Regiment; Capt. John Malcolm, 5th; Capt. John J. Fearon, 3d; Capt. W. A. Higgins, 4th; Capt. A. H. Pfell, 3d; Capt. Owen Smith, 4th; Capt. Charles Silvester, 2d; 1st Lieut. Arthur G. Jaggard, 3d; Sergt. A. W. Muller, 3d; Sergt. George W. P. Silvester, 2d; Sergt. Albert C. Mayer, 2d; Corp. Frederick G. Snellen, 1st; Pvt. William O. Danzer, 2d.

Colonel Lester, commanding the 2d Regiment, N.G.N.Y., announces, under date of Aug. 9, a shooting program to be run off on the Schenectady rifle range located at Karnar, N.Y., Sept. 11-13, 1909. This range is new this year and has five targets and good grounds on which to put up a temporary camp. Capt. F. M. Waterbury, O.O., states that he has secured prizes for seven events, outside of the Hardin Trophy match, which will wind up the tournament.

In the camp of the Nebraska National Guard at Camp William A. Poynter, four miles out from Ashland, from July 19 to 29, it was a soldier camp only—not the side show to a street fair in town, or to be exploited for the profit of the community in which located. It was one devoted wholly to practical instruction, giving a dignity to the organization. When the work of the day was over there was no rushing around to get downtown in a hurry. The men, instead, sought amusements in camp. There were ball games, wrestling matches, band concerts and lively camp sports generally, and no inducements for men to conduct themselves in a less gentlemanly way than they would do at home. As a result, no criticism comes from the ultra-good people concerning the behavior of the soldier boys. Camped by the side of the 1st Brigade was a company of the 16th Infantry from Fort Crook. Lieutenant Smith was in command, but devoting a large part of his time to work of instruction in the 1st Regiment, thus leaving Lieutenant Martin Shallenberger, son of Governor Shallenberger, in command of the company. Capt. W. K. Jones, of the 6th Infantry, was attached to the 2d Regiment as instructor, and as senior instructor of the camp he gave several talks to the officers on various military subjects, answered hundreds of questions daily on what should or should not be done, and conducted two "hikes" made by a large number of officers out into the country to study and work out a military problem of security and information. In addition, the non-commissioned officers of the Regulars were assigned to duty as instructors on the target range, rendering valuable assistance. The target practice was the main feature of the camp. There were close order drills twice daily by all men not otherwise engaged, and some work was done in extended order drills. There were both regimental and brigade parades, a thorough inspection of the troops by Captain Jones for report direct to the War Department, a review by Governor Shallenberger, and other phases of military duty deemed expedient to carry out in the limited time at hand.

CONNECTICUT.

Adjutant General Cole, of Connecticut, announces under date of Aug. 10 the following new laws relating to the military: Chapter 156. An act concerning the fraudulent use of badges, buttons, and insignia of fraternal societies and other organizations.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 1. Any person who shall wilfully wear the bronze button, badge or button of the Grand Army of the Republic or the insignia, rosette or badge of any fraternal or benevolent order or society or of any historical, naval or military organization, with fraudulent intent, or whoever, with such intent, shall use the same to obtain aid or assistance or who shall use the name of any such society, organization or order, or the titles of its officers or its ritual or ceremonies unless entitled to do so under the constitution, by-laws or rules and regulations of such order or society, or claim to be a member thereof, with intent to deceive or defraud, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not more than twenty-four dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both. Sec. 2. Section two of chapter 113 of the public acts of 1907 is hereby repealed."

Chapter 192. An act concerning discrimination against members of the military or naval Service of the State or the United States or persons wearing the uniform of such service. "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

"Every person who shall subject or cause to be subjected any other person to the deprivation or any rights, privileges, or immunities, usually enjoyed by the public, on account of membership in the military or naval service of this state or of the United States, or on account of the wearing of the uniform of such service, or who, on account of such membership or the wearing of such uniform, shall discriminate in the price for the enjoyment of any such privileges, shall forfeit and pay to the person injured thereby double damages, to be recovered in any court or competent jurisdiction within this state. Approved Aug. 2, 1909."

INTERPRETATIONS OF REVISED INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, U.S. ARMY, 1904.

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E. A. H. asks: In competitive drill of company for best drilled man company was at parade rest and the command "Attention" was given, without the preparatory command ("Company" or "Squad"). "A" remained at parade rest; was he right or wrong? Answer: In a competitive drill "A" would be right.

H. M. R. asks: (1) Should the new officer of the day return the salute of the drum major, when the guard marches in re-

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view at guard mount? (2) At guard mount, when the non-commissioned officers march to the front and center of the guard, three paces from the adjutant, in returning to their post should those that march around the left flank of the guard pass between the sergeant major and the left of the guard, or to the left of the sergeant major? Answer: (1) No. (2) There is no decision on the subject. It is usually customary to pass between the sergeant major and the left flank of the guard.

BOSTON ASKS: (1) Why is it that in the Infantry Drill Regulations, 1904, there is but one trumpet call for "Squads right" and "By the right flank," when "Squads right" and "By the right flank" consist of two entirely distinct movements? (2) If a company commander give an order to his trumpeter to sound "Squads right," how can the men in his company know whether he means "Squads right" or "By the right flank" unless he accompanies the command by trumpet with a verbal command? (3) Are there any authorized trumpet calls for "Rally by squads," "Rally by sections," and "Rally by companies," and if not what does a company commander do when he desires to have his company informed by trumpet? Answer: (1) It was thought sufficient. (2) In case of doubt the signals prescribed in Par. 19, I.D.R., are authorized for use in conjunction with trumpet calls. (3) In this case it would be necessary to supplement the trumpet call with a command.

G. H. N. asks: (1) The company is in skirmish line, the company commander gives the command "Fire by squad," "At so many yards," "At such object," "Commence firing." When should the men come to the position of load, at the captain's preparatory command or that of the squad leader? (2) Should the men wait for a command to lay down the sight leaf, or do it without command after "Cease firing" has been given? (3) Is the assemble made in quick time or double time, when the command is "Assemble march" and the line at a halt? (4) When the company is in skirmish line advancing, and the command "Halt" is given, is the halt made on the line of the company officers or do they halt in their tracks? (The situation given is just drill and not normal attack.) Answer: (1) At the command "At so many yards," given by the squad leader. (2) They do so without command. (3) Quick time. (4) According to the third section of Par. 23, I.D.R., the line of skirmishers halt in a similar manner as a squad in close order, i.e., at the command "Halt." It is our opinion, however, that when the company officers are at their posts in front of the line, men should be taught to halt on the line they establish.

E. F. W. asks: Par. 474, page 157, I.D.R., fourth subparagraph from bottom of page: "The officers advance," etc. At command "Officers, halt" do officers order saber and salute from order, or do they halt and salute from carry saber? Answer: They halt and salute from carry saber.

R. C. G. asks: When at the order, the command "Right (left) face," is given, should it not be executed in two counts? Answer: No "counts" are authorized. See Par. 36 and the ninth section of Par. 54, I.D.R.

OLD SOLDIER asks: (1) What is the proper salute for the flag at retreat, when sentinel is on number one post? Answer: Halts and stands at attention with piece at right shoulder; does not salute.

YOUNG TIMER.—See answer to "Old Soldier."

CAPTAIN asks: (1) At a gathering where men are present in the assemblage in uniform, or at evening parade when enlisted men in uniform are "out of ranks" with the assemblage of spectators, do they stand at "Attention" covered, or do they uncover and hold the hat over the left breast, as prescribed for salute to the flag? (2) It has been interpreted by some that no matter under what conditions a soldier in uniform was within the hearing of this air, whether on duty at the particular time or on leave, that he stands at "Attention." Answer: (1) If soldiers are present when the flag is being lowered at parade, they stand at "Attention" and render the prescribed salute at the last note of the music. (2) Soldiers within hearing of the air stand at "Attention," such position being retained until the last note of the air. It is customary for civilians to rise and stand uncovered under the circumstances named above. Soldiers unarmed uncover only when they pass uncased colors.

SIXTY-NINTH asks: At a regimental drill, when the colonel gives the command "Line of masses to right (or left)," when the movement is completed where is the battalion adjutant's position? Answer: If "to the right," six paces to the right of the right guide of first company and abreast of him. If "to the left," same relative position on the left of left guide.

C. L. F. writes: A battalion in column of companies in mass. The order is given, "Pass in review column of squads, first company squads right." The first company execute "Squads right"; what should the second company do? Do they march forward and execute "Squads right" on the same ground as the first, or execute "Squads right" on their own ground; if the latter, when should the command of execution be given? In other words, do they execute "Squads right" at once and wait for the command "Full step," or wait until the first company has gotten its proper distance and then execute "Squads right"? Answer: The General Staff have decided that in this movement the rear companies do not move forward and execute "Squads right (or left)" on the same ground as the leading company, but the companies successively execute "Squads right (or left)" each on its own ground, and the rear companies join in the column by executing "Column half-left (or right)".

J. F. H. asks: An interpretation of Par. 17, I.D.R. This paragraph provides that "at extension the normal interval between squads is fifteen paces; between skirmishes two paces." When the squads have taken an interval of fifteen

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paces, the total interval between the left elbow of the base file of the first squad and the right elbow of the base file or the second squad would be twenty-six inches plus 26 plus 450 plus 26 equals 528 inches. Now into this space it is necessary to place seven skirmishers with an interval of two paces between each skirmisher, which would require a space equal to 7 times 22 inches (equals 154 inches) plus 8 times 60 inches (equals 480 inches), a total of 634 inches, which is 106 inches more than the interval available. Answer: Your figures are correct. The statement that the interval is two paces is approximate to avoid giving it in inches, as exact intervals are not contemplated.

INQUIRER asks: (1) Is it proper for the regimental sergeant major, quartermaster sergeant and commissary sergeant to turn out for regimental parade or review? (2) Is it customary in the Regular Service? If they do turn out, what is their exact position in line? When passing in review? (4) What is the correct position of the battalion sergeant major at parade or review in line? When marching in review? (5) In the Regular Service is it customary for the commanding officer to be attended by all the regimental staff officers at parade or review, including the quartermaster, commissary, chaplain and surgeon? Answer: (1) Yes. It is their duty, unless excused. (2) Yes, unless excused. (3) The regimental and first battalion non-commissioned staffs march in one line, six paces in front of the captain of the first company, first battalion. The regimental staff sergeant major on the right is on the right of the first battalion non-commissioned staff; the interval is such that the combined staffs are equal to the front of the column. (4) Sergeant major of first battalion marches as stated above; the other battalion sergeants major march nine paces in front of the right guide of the leading company of their respective battalions. (5) Yes; at regimental posts and when their other duties permit.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

1-2-3-4.—You will find the names of the sergeants of the Regular Army who have been selected for duty with the militia of the several states published on page 1305 of the Army and Navy Journal, July 17, 1909. They are now at Fort Leavenworth, undergoing instruction, and so far assignments to particular states have not been made.

M. A. P.—Substantial bridge work is accepted as a substitute for missing molars in the physical examination for entrance into the Service.

A 2134 asks: Enlisted June 26, 1906, and after eleven months' service re-enlisted in order to go to the Philippines. Am I entitled to the three months' bonus if I re-enlist after the expiration of my present term of service? Answer: You were in service May 11, 1908, in first enlistment period; on discharge at expiration of present enlistment and re-enlistment within three months you will be entitled to bonus of three months' pay.

J. B. E. asks: Is a sergeant in charge of a prison mess (in the Philippines) of an average strength of thirty prisoners entitled to the extra pay allowed mess sergeants? Answer: Yes. If the mess is not a general mess and the thirty men messed are prisoners as distinguished from military convicts.

SUBSCRIBER.—Double time toward retirement is allowed for actual service in Cuba, etc. See A.R. 133.

SERGEANT asks: Can a retired soldier from the U.S. Army live in Cuba, or any other foreign country, and still draw his retired pay? Answer: Yes; but he must obtain permission from the Adjutant General and renew his application annually for furlough.

SALT LAKE.—The bill, H.R. 27932, introduced during the last month of the Sixtieth Congress, by Representative Cole, was never reported from committee. This was a bill to provide for a badge of honor (a bronze button) for surviving soldiers of Mexican, Civil and Spanish wars. In the Sixty-first Congress a similar bill has been introduced as H.R. 8777, by Mr. Austin. For a copy of the Spanish book you inquire about, we refer you to your local bookseller, or to the author. The address of Major Charles G. Morton, I.G., Dept. of Colorado, is Denver.

M. S. asks: (1) Where will the 4th Infantry have station after going to the States? (2) Is there a school for enlisted men to learn the electrical branch? (3) What about the Wheeled Corps in West Point? Answer: (1) Not decided. (2) There is a Signal Corps School for electricians and also a Coast Artillery School. (3) There is no such school at West Point. There is at Fort Riley a school for farriers and blacksmiths.

H. H.—The 6th Infantry is first on the list to sail for the Philippines, following the regiments that go this year. The 21st sails Sept. 5. No announcement has yet been made as to the movements of other regiments due for foreign service. Probably the regiment, if it goes to the Philippines and not to Alaska, will sail early in 1910.

J. O.—With the funds now on hand it seems likely that the buildings at the Naval Magazine at Hingham, Mass., will be completed in a year's time. There has been much delay owing to difficulties in getting title to the site.

CAPTAIN, F.A.—Your question regarding amount of foreign service had by the various troops is answered in another column by an extract in tabular form from a pamphlet just issued by the Adjutant General's Office.

W. G. M. asks: (1) I was accepted for enlistment at Memphis, Tenn.; enlisted at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. When discharged do I get transportation to Memphis, Tenn., or to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.? (2) When does the 6th Infantry sail for the Philippines and where will it be stationed? Answer: (1) Memphis. (2) Not decided. Probably early in 1910. See answer to H. H.

W. J. asks: Where was the 9th Infantry between the years 1871 and 1874? Answer: At various posts in Nebraska and Wyoming.

EDWARD L.—Your statement affords no basis for an answer. If in your service in 1879 and later you were in the campaign against the Northern Cheyenne or Ute you are entitled to an Indian campaign badge. If your service in the 19th Infantry included the campaign in Mindanao in October, 1905, or March, 1906, you are entitled to a Philippine campaign badge. Your re-enlistment March 25, 1908, does not entitle you to bonus.

D. G.—Your friend C. P. stands No. 5 on the list of eligibles for commissary sergeant.

E. J. L.—Walter Scott Josephson entered the Military Academy March, 1908, as No. 105 of that class. He was appointed from Oregon.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 9, 1909.

Troops E and F, 15th Cav., gave a smoker Friday night to the members of Troops G and H, who arrived from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Thursday. The men spent a very enjoyable evening. A mandolin and guitar club furnished the music and refreshments were served. The 1st Battalion, 13th Inf., left Monday for Lowmont, Kas., on a three days' practice march. Sgt. Frank Turner, Troop L, 2d Cav., has arrived here to take examination for appointment as second lieutenant.

Mrs. Blanchard, who has been the guest of relatives in the city for the past three months, left Sunday for Manila, P.I., to join Captain Blanchard. She will be accompanied by her sister, Miss Robinson, who has accepted a position as teacher in the schools of Manila. Mr. Alexander Caldwell, Jr., brother of Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill, is touring England, Scotland and France with Mr. O. H. Deane, of Kansas City. They have been the guests for the past fortnight of Mr. Caldwell's uncle, Mr. Harry Graeff, and Mrs. Graeff, at Fawley Court, Henley-on-the-Thames, England. Mrs. D. R. Anthony, Sr., has gone to the White Mountains, N.H., to spend the remainder of the summer, where she will be joined by her daughter, Mrs. Lewis M. Koehler, of Fort Snelling, Minn.

Co. H, 13th Inf., baseball team defeated Co. F in a hotly contested game Sunday afternoon, by a score of 4 to 3, before a crowd of about 300 soldiers. The 3d Battalion defeated the 1st Battalion, 13th Inf., on the diamond south of the Infantry quarters, Sunday, by a score of 4 to 1.

The 1st and 2d Companies, Signal Corps, O.N.G., who have been in camp on the West End parade ground for the past ten days, left Saturday evening by special train for their armories at Columbus and Toledo, O. The members of the companies were very favorably impressed with the post and its surroundings, and were loud in their praise of Co. A, Signal Corps, who so clearly demonstrated the practical instruction in wireless telephony, field telephones and maneuvering.

Sgt. Harold Bateman, Troop D, 5th Cav., is at Fort Bayard, N.M., visiting his father, Chaplain C. C. Bateman, C.A.C. He will probably be commissioned as a second lieutenant before his leave expires. Lieut. and Mrs. Virgil L. Peterson will be the guests of Mrs. Peterson's mother, Mrs. N. L. Hunting, of the city, until their departure early in September for Washington, D.C. Capt. and Mrs. L. D. Wildman, accompanied by the latter's mother and Miss Gilson, will sail Aug. 6 for Manila, P.I.

Company I, Engrs., star baseball team went down before Co. L, 13th Inf., by a score of 5 to 0, and for once could not carry their little banner. After barring Bradford, Co. L's star pitcher, they could not connect with Mullens delivery, which was the main feature of the game. Co. L is open to all challenges.

The instructions of the non-commissioned officers sent here to be trained for duty with the militia commenced Tuesday morning. The 2d Battalion, 13th Inf., was turned out and reported to Major W. F. Flynn, who is in charge of the instruction, and each non-commissioned officer was required to take command of the battalion and put it through different drills.

Capt. A. L. Dade, 9th Cav., will not go to Fort D. A. Russell, as was expected, but will go to Washington, D.C., to attend the Army War College. Lieut. Walter V. Gallagher, 13th Inf., has gone to New York city, where he will attend the wedding of his sister, and remain for a month the guest of friends and relatives. Capt. W. H. H. Chapman, 20th Inf., arrived here Tuesday from Honolulu, T.H., and is the guest of Capt. Douglas McCaskey. Miss Edith Burbank, of San Antonio, Tex., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Compton. Lieut. A. B. Kaempfer left Tuesday for a short stay in Koshkonong, Mo., before going to Montgomery, Ala., on an extended visit. Miss Lottie Fuller was a guest at most charming Kensington, given in the city Tuesday afternoon by Miss Mary Dudley. The guests were limited to the members of the Pi Beta Phi Sorority, who are at present in the city. Miss Fuller is member of that society. Mrs. Humphrey Rose and daughters, Lucia and Nelly, have returned from a month's visit with Mrs. Rose's sister, Mrs. Jessie M. Holmes, at Fort Wayne, Mich.

Mr. Crampton Jones entertained with a most delightful swimming party at the gymnasium as a farewell to Miss Margaret Dade, who will leave shortly with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Dade, for Washington; Miss Louise Coleman and Mr. Robert Walsh, of Fort Sheridan, who is visiting Richard Fuller. Thirty-five guests enjoyed the party, which was followed by a course supper at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. W. K. Jones. Capt. George A. Wieczorek, Coast Art., Mrs. Wieczorek and children, Inez and Thomas, will arrive this week, to spend a month with Mrs. Wieczorek's mother, Mrs. Joe Giacomin, of the city.

A detachment of 16 enlisted men and one officer of the 3d Battalion of Engineers will go to Fort Riley Oct. 1, in connection with the course in pioneer duty and explosives at the mounted school.

Mr. Victor R. Gibson, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Leighton Powell, 13th Inf., have taken the quarters formerly occupied by Lieut. Sherrard Coleman, 9th Cav., No. 226B McClelland Avenue. Capt. Samuel B. Arnold, 1st Cav., has gone to Prior Lake, Minn., to spend the summer.

The Army Service Schools, Detachment No. 1, moved into its new barracks on Meade avenue Thursday. First Sergeant Hadley has opened his office in the west portion of the barracks, where the business of the detachment will be transacted hereafter. The old office of the quartermaster, formerly used as barracks for the detachment, will be used as the constructing quartermaster's office. The old building will be remodeled, to make more room for the post-office and to permit an extension of the sidewalk in front on Scott avenue.

Lieut. E. D. Barlow has returned from a visit in Northport, West Va. Mrs. Barlow and son will return Sept. 1. Capt. Major John C. F. Tillson, Jr., 4th Inf., and Corp. Vernon G. Olsmith, Co. H, 26th Inf., received their commissions as second lieutenants in the Army Friday. Lieutenant Tillson is the son of Lieut. Col. J. C. F. Tillson, 18th Inf., and has been of the Army all his life. Lieutenant Olsmith is a native of Oklahoma City, Okla. They took the examination for commission here last January. Lieut. Walter Kruger, 23d Inf., has arrived from the Philippines and will be on duty as instructor at the Army Service Schools during the next session.

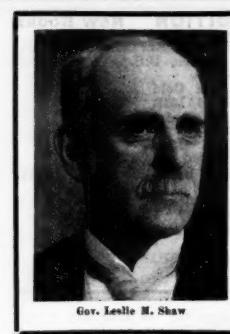
FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Aug. 9, 1909.

The entire regiment of the 10th U.S. Cavalry arrived in this post at one o'clock, on the morning of July 29, under the command of Lieut. Col. G. H. G. Gale. The two remaining troops of the 15th Cavalry left to guard Government property, left the garrison July 29 for Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Capt. W. T. Littlebrand and Lieut. E. J. Pike being the only officers with the command.

Thursday evening, July 30, Vets. S. W. Service was the host to the entire garrison at the club, where a Dutch lunch was served. Friday evening, July 31, the members of the Cavalry Rifle Team gave a large hop to welcome the 10th to their new station. Mrs. Rittenhouse, wife of Lieut. B. N. Rittenhouse, 11th Cav.; Mrs. Romeyn, wife of Capt. C. A. Romeyn, 2d Cav., and Mrs. Capock, wife of Lieut. E. R. Capock, 2d Cav., received the many guests, including those from the garrison and Burlington, among whom were Capt. and Mrs. D. L. Tate, 3d Cav., military instructor at the University of Vermont; Gen. and Mrs. T. S. Peck, Miss Peck, Gen. and Mrs. S. P. Jocelyn, Miss Louise Jocelyn, the Misses Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Miss Bammer and many others.

Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Ryan had as their dinner guests Thursday evening Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. Clark and young child are the guests of Major and Mrs. G. H. Sands. Miss Nita Romeyn is the guest of her brother, Capt. C. A. Romeyn, 2d Cav., and family. Mr. H. Freiley left the garrison Saturday after a short visit to his sister, Mrs. Heynsinger, wife of Capt. J. D. Heynsinger, Med. Corps. Miss



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Williams is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Dilworth, wife of Lieut. H. S. Dilworth.

Lieut. J. C. King left Sunday morning with the wagon train en route for New Bedford, Mass., where he will meet the six troops which left the post Saturday, Aug. 7, under the command of Capt. John J. Ryan. From that point the troops will march to Boston, Mass., to participate in the maneuvers. The command will probably march back and reach this post about Sept. 6.

Capt. and Mrs. Ryan had as their guests at dinner, Friday night, Lieut. C. R. Mayo and Lieut. J. C. King. Mrs. B. N. Rittenhouse and two children left Saturday for Spring Lake, N.J., where they will stay until after Lieutenant Rittenhouse finishes shooting on the Cavalry team, when they will join their regiment at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Thursday evening, Aug. 5, the 10th Cavalry gave a farewell hop to the members of the Cavalry rifle team, who have been at this post since the second week in June. Major and Mrs. R. D. Read, Major and Mrs. C. H. Grierson and Major and Mrs. G. H. Sands received the guests. After the hop-supper was served on the veranda of the club, Miss Wheeler, of Burlington, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. S. C. Reynolds for the hop. Miss Kendall, sister of Major Kendall, arrived in the post during the week. Lieut. H. R. Smalley, 2d Cavalry, spent a few days in the garrison as the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Pope. Lieut. Col. G. H. G. Gale left Saturday on a month's leave. During his absence the regiment is in command of Major R. D. Read. Capt. W. L. Luhn and Lieut. B. C. Camp, 9th Cavalry, were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Ryan at dinner Wednesday evening. Lieut. L. Wadsworth, 15th Cav., spent several days in the garrison on his return from Niagara before joining his troop at Fort Leavenworth.

The Cavalry team and other officers on duty here in connection with the team left the garrison Monday afternoon for Camp Perry and Sea Girt. Those in the party were Capt. W. H. Hay, 10th Cav.; J. R. Lindsey, 15th Cav.; A. C. Nissen, 5th Cav.; Hu B. Myers, 6th Cav.; C. A. Romeyn, 2d Cav.; Lieuts. B. C. Camp, 9th Cav.; J. E. Stedje, 4th Cav.; F. H. Dillon, C.E.; J. E. Peche, 9th Cav.; J. Watson, 8th Cav.; E. R. Coppock, 2d Cav., and B. M. Rittenhouse, 11th Cav.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Aug. 5, 1909.

There is considerable entertaining being done in the few days before the last of the big cruisers weighs anchor and steams down the channel, not to return until the Pacific Fleet returns to this coast from the Philippines during next February or March. Among the many hostesses of the week was Mrs. John F. Hatch, who entertained at a large party at her home in Vallejo on Wednesday, July 28. Mrs. Garth, who is spending the summer here with her niece, Mrs. Earl Smith, was the honored guest, and all the ladies of the yard and of the naval colony in Vallejo were asked to meet her. Six tables of bridge were played and the prize winners were Mrs. Garth, Mrs. Earl Smith, Mrs. George H. Vroom, Mrs. Edmund W. Bonnaffon, Miss Marie English, of Vallejo, and Mrs. William A. Glassford, Jr. Later, at tea, Mrs. Hatch was assisted by Mrs. Smith and Miss Patty Palmer. On Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. Arthur W. Dodd were dinner hosts.

Paynor and Mrs. Edmund W. Bonnaffon, accompanied by Miss Mattie Milton, left on Sunday for Lake Tahoe for ten days. Lieut. Samuel L. Graham returned on Sunday from Los Angeles, having gone south with Mrs. Graham to the wedding of his cousin, Miss Edith Herron, and Lieut. William H. Toaz. Lieutenant Graham was accompanied on his return by Colonel Herron, father of the bride, who left yesterday for San Francisco. Mrs. Graham is paying a round of visits at Los Angeles. Capt. Leo D. Miner, recently retired, and Mrs. Miner left on Monday for Los Angeles to spend ten days with the former's brother, Randolph Miner. Mrs. Albert F. Dixon, wife of the late Captain Dixon, is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. D. H. Gedge, in San Francisco.

Comdr. Newton A. McCully, Lieuts. Daniel S. Mahoney and David E. Theleen, on Monday, came up before a board, consisting of Capt. Lucien Young, president, Capt. Arthur W. Dodd, Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson and Surg. Henry F. Odell, with Lieut. Samuel L. Graham as recorder, for examination for promotion. Hardly had the examinations been commenced when Lieutenant Mahoney was ordered to the naval hospital, where he is still under treatment for what is believed to be an attack of malarial fever. Another examination, which commenced on Monday, and in which much interest is being taken, is that of Btzn. John Davis, of the Cheyenne, for a commission. Boatswain Davis was coxswain of the boat's crew which went into the harbor of Cienfuegos during the Spanish-American War to cut the cable, and for that act was given a warrant in the Navy. His subsequent record has been equally fine, and a captain voiced the sentiment of the officers a few days since when he said: "He has the best wishes of every officer of our Navy."

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Klink, of San Francisco, spent Sunday in Vallejo as guests of Capt. and Mrs. Vincendone L. Cottman. Asst. Surg. John B. Kaufman and Mrs. Kaufman (née Metcalfe) have returned from Santa Barbara, where their honeymoon was spent, and are making their home in San Francisco. The former is on duty at Yerba Buena. Rear Admiral and Mrs. T. F. Jewell, who have just returned from a pleasure trip through the Orient, are spending some time at Del Monte before continuing on to their Washington home. Mrs. Jewell has not been well, and her stay at Del Monte is proving beneficial to her. On Saturday evening last they were the honored guests at a dinner given by Mrs. J. Downey Harvey at Del Monte. Rear Admiral Jewell is a member of the Chevy Chase Golf Club and spends much of his time at this amusement.

Lieut. Comdr. Leland F. James entertained at a dinner

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aboard the West Virginia on Monday evening, among those in attendance being Miss Violet McKellip, of San Francisco; Miss Florence Wilson, Miss Diamond Demetrie, Miss Edgar, Miss Layonne Griswold, Lieut. Cassius B. Barnes, Ensigns W. O. Spears, Charles C. Hartigan, August C. Wilhelm and Richard R. Mann, Asst. Surg. Roy Cuthbertson and others. Lieut. B. A. Lewis, U.S.M.C., has taken apartments at the Hotel St. Vincent in Vallejo until Aug. 9, when he sails for Honolulu. Comdr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Anderson entertained at dinner on Tuesday evening, a couple of tables of bridge following. Covers were laid for Capt. and Mrs. Arthur W. Dodd, Capt. and Mrs. Cottman, Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Knapp, Miss Zachos and Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry. Rear Admiral Barry is declared one of the most popular officers who ever held the command of the Pacific Fleet. While here he has been the house guest of Comdr. and Mrs. Anderson. Mrs. O. W. Fisher, Jr., entertained informally but most enjoyably in honor of her mother, Mrs. Geilow, on Tuesday. Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, Jr., wife of Captain Baldwin, of the Army, arrived from the Orient on the last transport and will spend a few weeks at the Hotel Rafael, San Rafael.

The junior officers of the West Virginia entertained at a luncheon on board on Saturday last, their guests including the Misses Innes Keeny, Eliza McMullen, Claire Nichols and Peggy Simpson, all of San Francisco, chaperoned by Mrs. Norris. Mrs. Enriqueta Critcher sailed last week for Guam on an extended visit to her daughter, Mrs. Frank B. Freyer. Major Ernest V. Smith, U.S.A., on twenty days' leave, will spend a part of it at the Bohemian Grove, going up for the high jinks on Saturday night. He will later go to Sequoia Park. Rear Admiral Barry was the host at a luncheon aboard the West Virginia on Wednesday, his guests spending a delightful time. Among those present were Comdr. and Mrs. Anderson, Comdr. and Mrs. Carr, Capt. James T. Smith and Lieut. Samuel L. Graham.

Prof. and Mrs. T. J. J. See, U.S.N., are receiving the sympathy of their friends in the death of their baby girl, who passed away last week almost as soon as she had seen the light of day. Mrs. See is reported to be doing well. Friends of Major John T. Myers, U.S.M.C., now feel that the great cause for anxiety regarding his condition is passed, although it will be long before he recovers from the critical illness which he has passed through. Major Myers was sent to the Naval Hospital for treatment nearly two months ago, and several weeks since was removed to the Adler Sanitarium in San Francisco, where he underwent an operation. Other officers who have been under treatment at the Naval Hospital are Commodore Moses L. Wood and Lieut. J. J. Raby.

Lieut. William Burchfield, U.S.M.C., sailed a week or so ago for the Philippines, after having been stationed here for some time. Civil Engr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Lewerenz are entertaining the former's mother and his sister, Miss Lewerenz, from New York. Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Walcutt, Jr., were among those who sailed for Honolulu on the Sheridan to-day. They have been spending a six months' leave in a visit to cities of the East and arrived in San Francisco shortly before embarking. Mrs. Walcutt is the daughter of the late Col. Robert Crofton, for many years in command of the 15th Infantry. Asst. Naval Constr. Edward C. Hamner, Jr., was among the naval contingent sailing on the Sheridan to-day, while the Marine Corps was represented by Capt. Samuel A. W. Patterson, who left the barracks this morning in command of a detachment of two hundred and six marines for Honolulu. The wardroom officers of the West Virginia entertained at luncheon aboard ship yesterday afternoon, a number of the girls of the yard and the young matrons enjoying their hospitality. Mrs. Clarence A. Carr was the hostess at a bridge party this afternoon. Those present were Mrs. Henry F. Odell, in whose honor the affair was given; Mrs. Edwin A. Anderson, Mrs. George H. Vroom, Mrs. Roscoe C. Davis, Mrs. Simons, Mrs. J. J. Knapp and Mrs. John F. Hatch. Comdr. and Mrs. Carr entertained Henry Winter, the cable expert, over the week-end. Paymr. William T. Wallace paid a brief visit to the yard before leaving for his new station at Los Angeles. Since his detachment from duty at Mare Island several months ago Paymr. and Mrs. Wallace have been making their home in California, going first to Los Gatos and more recently journeying farther South.

The West Virginia is to sail within a day or two, going from here to Hunter's Point for docking. Mrs. John Irwin, Jr., wife of Paymaster Irwin, of the West Virginia, and their small daughter, Mrs. William A. Glassford, Jr. (née Phelps), wife of Lieutenant Glassford, of the same ship, will sail for Honolulu and the Orient about the time of the fleet's departure on its cruise.

Major and Mrs. Charles H. McKinstry have been spending some time at Del Monte, but returned to San Francisco to sail on the Sheridan to-day. Lieut. Col. Lea Febiger reached San Francisco Tuesday and had a couple of days' visit with his daughter, Mrs. Cecil Marrack, before sailing for the Far East.

The California, which left the yard on July 26 for docking at Hunter's Point, is back at Mare Island, a three weeks' additional job in the retubing of her condensers having been authorized. The Maryland went, on Friday last, to Hunter's Point for docking. She was the first ship to salute the Admiral's flag, which flies from the vice-admiralty Independence since the promotion of Rear Admiral Thomas S. Phelps. The Maryland is also to have some additional work done at the yard, the repairs to her coal chutes still requiring completion. The West Virginia is to go into drydock at Hunter's Point on the 7th inst., while the South Dakota will follow on the 11th. As three shifts of men have been out to work, while overtime has been general, all four vessels will leave on schedule dates with all work completed. The Puget Sound yard has been less fortunate in this respect, owing to the fact that it has been difficult to secure workmen.

A visit to Mare Island is to be included in the plans for the entertainment of the Congressional delegation, which is to spend but two days in San Francisco, en route to Hawaii. During the stay in the metropolis the party will be entertained at the St. Francis by the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association and the Merchants' Exchange, and in response to a request from the Chamber of Commerce of Vallejo President McNab, of the former organization, has arranged for an excursion to Mare Island on Aug. 28. It is felt here that a personal inspection of the yard by the Congressional party will result in much good for Mare Island when the next appropriations are made. Incidentally Mare

Island's friends have not entirely abandoned the hope that the collier originally ordered be constructed at this yard, but which the last Congress limited in cost to \$900,000, instead of \$1,800,000, the original appropriation, may yet be secured.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., Aug. 10, 1909.

Miss Helen Hughes left Friday for a visit to friends in Baltimore. Later Miss Hughes will attend a house party in West Virginia. Miss Katherine Quincy returned to her home in the yard on Friday from an extended visit to friends in Rochester, N.Y., and Newark, N.J. Surg. and Mrs. I. W. Kite and Miss Anita Kite returned on Friday from Mountain Lake, Va. Capt. H. H. Sheen, U.S.A., of Fort Totten, N.Y., Mrs. Sheen, Master Henry Gordon Sheen and Miss Nannette Stockdale spent Wednesday in Norfolk, the guests of Mrs. Gordon Decordy at the York apartment, en route to Bristol, Tenn., where they will spend some time. Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Dickson and son left Friday to spend some time in Wytheville, Va., the guests of Pay Director Parks, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Parks. Mrs. James Duncan Gatewood and daughters are spending the summer at Woodbury Forest, Va. Miss Alice Herbert Webster is spending the summer with her grandparents, Judge and Mrs. William Old, at Sweet Chalybeate Springs, Va. Ensign Logan Cresap, who has been the guest of friends in Portsmouth, has returned to Washington. Mrs. Francis S. Whitten left Tuesday to join her husband, Lieutenant Whitten, in Boston. Mrs. Frank Brumby and little daughter arrived Saturday from Provincetown, Mass., and are the guests of Mrs. Truxton, Freemason street. Later they will go to the Whitehurst cottage, Willoughby Beach, for the remainder of the month.

The junior officers of the U.S.S. Kansas entertained at a pretty dinner on Sunday evening on board that ship in Hampton Roads. Covers were laid for Mrs. Huff, Miss Coleman and Miss Florence Walton.

That the figurehead of the battleship Virginia has been given to the state and will be shipped at once to the capital is a source of much gratification to all Virginians, whose pride in the ship is unbounded; meanwhile, if it could have been so arranged, Virginians living in this vicinity would have been gratified to have had it placed in the yard, as this is one of the largest stations the Navy has; there are already many relics there, and it would appear a fitting place for this valuable souvenir.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Williams and Q.M. Sergt. F. W. Witter, U.S.M.C. Miss Williams formerly resided in Baltimore, but has made Berkeley her home for some time.

The ball teams of the U.S.R. Franklin and Marine Barracks defeated the team of the Washington Barracks, Sunday, by a score of 5 to 0.

Saturday the fifteen battleships filed into the Capes from Provincetown and anchored in the Roads; consequently the Chamberlain hop was a scene of great brilliancy, as many of the officers—particularly midshipmen and ensigns—were in attendance. The yard tug went down as usual for the hop. Every boat and train in this vicinity has taken hundreds of people from far and near to every available spot to see the fleet before they go out to the drill ground, and Sunday afternoon the waters of the Roads were alive with every kind of floatable craft filled with tourists anxious to get a good look at them. In their war colors and with fighting masts they present a formidable appearance. As they spent the short time they were in the Roads coaling and provisioning, there seems to have been little entertaining.

Ensign and Mrs. Louis H. Maxfield have been spending several days at Mr. Charles McIntosh Tunstall's residence, Yarmouth street, Norfolk. Mrs. Maxfield left Tuesday for Gloucester county, Va., where she will be the guest of her uncle and aunt, Dr. and Mrs. George Rose. Ensign Maxfield joined his ship at Old Point Tuesday. Ensign Vaughan V. Woodward, U.S.N., is spending a week with his wife and son at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Hobson, Pembroke avenue, Ghent.

FORT MCKINLEY.

Fort McKinley, Me., Aug. 7, 1909.

With the arrival on Monday of the four companies, A, B, F and G, of the Maine National Guard, things began to look as if the country were in the midst of a great war instead of in piping times of peace. The tents on the rising ground back of the batteries at which the various companies are stationed make a striking background to the gray of the mortar pits. Cos. A and B are camped at Battery Ingalls, on North Fork. Co. A mans mortar pit B; while Co. B mans pit A, of the same battery. Cos. F and G, the out-of-town companies, are camped beside the 90th Company, on South Fork. These two companies will man Battery Weymouth. The battalion is commanded by Lieut. Colonel Peterson, Maine National Guard. The whole day, Monday, was devoted to policing camp and getting things in first class condition. The men all show the greatest interest in their work with the Regulars.

Sunday a very exciting game of ball was played with the fast Tiger team of Portland. The home team won by the score of 10 to 7. Both teams did fast playing.

The following is the program of the joint exercises being held in this district from Aug. 2 to Aug. 11. Numerous changes may occur throughout:

Aug. 2.—Pitching camp, preparing manning table, instruction in administration and camp sanitation.

Aug. 8.—Militia, in small detachments, to go over fortifications with Regular officers and non-commissioned officers. Instruction in nomenclature and uses of different parts of guns, carriages, instruments, etc., including dismounting of breech blocks; p.m., drill by Regulars.

Aug. 4, 5, 6.—Two battery drill by militia, morning and afternoon.

Aug. 7.—Battle and fire command drill in the morning.

Aug. 8.—Muster.

Aug. 9 and 10.—Battle and fire command drill. Sub-caliber practice.

Aug. 11.—Payment of the militia, breaking of camp and departure for home.

Monday evening the first call to arms was sounded about 9:25 p.m. The men on watch in the fire command station sighted the fleet in Huzzig Sound, coming in. The fleet was made up of the General Randolph, Wilson, Lieutenant Drew and Lieutenant Ramsey. The searchlight picked up the fleet without difficulty and soon the boats were theoretically full of holes. Battery Weymouth coming into action. Recall was sounded at 11 p.m., and our citizen soldiers were willing to turn in, after their first day of actual warfare.

Tuesday Colonel White and Colonel Collins, with their respective states, made a general inspection of the post. Drs. Enders and Cragin made their sanitary inspection of the camps of both militia and Regulars. In the morning there was a combined drill, Regulars and militia. Call to arms was sounded at 1:45 p.m. The enemy, which was the Q.M. steamer Randolph, was soon put out of commission. The 154th Company, which has been on a tour of duty on the mine planter General Schofield, was relieved and went into camp at Battery Carpenter. Lieutenants Cocheu and Avery are the officers with this company.

At nine o'clock there was a parade by the militia, with the crack Chandler's Band, and later the band gave a very delightful concert. Another call to arms came in the evening at 9:50 p.m. The fort suffered no damage from the hostile fleet. Shortly after ten o'clock fire call was blown from the fire command station for a slight blaze in one of the buildings connected with the camp on South Fork. Quick work was made of the fire by the Regulars, but before recall could be sounded the men of Chandler's Band, quartered on the post, turned out in record-breaking time and had the apparatus on the run when recall was sounded.

Wednesday the camps were aroused three times by the call

to arms. Two came in the morning and the other at night. The militia made quick work in turning out. By this time the citizen soldiers had the drill down fine, and excellent time was made in loading and firing the 8-inch gun, at Battery Weymouth. They were highly praised by all who witnessed the drill. There was a battery drill in the afternoon, followed by parade at six o'clock. Regulars and militia presenting a most beautiful spectacle. There were almost seven hundred men on parade, in regimental formation. All made a fine appearance and were highly praised by the Regular Army officers.

Thursday was a wet and gloomy day in camp, but all found amusement. Nothing occurred until evening, when call to arms was sounded at 9:10 p.m. The militia had parade at six o'clock. Friday call to arms came twice. A combined parade was held at six p.m. The militia in their olive drab made a very soldierly appearance. The ceremony was reviewed by Lieut. Col. C. L. Phillips. In the evening Chandler's Band journeyed over to Battery Weymouth camp and gave a delightful concert in the mess shelter.

Saturday was a very busy day. The four companies of the militia were inspected and mustered, in the morning, by Lieutenant Colonel Phillips. The Regulars were paid at noon by Captain Burt. The militia showed up well in their parade and muster, one company, Co. G, lacking one man of having its full number present. Colonel Phillips inspected the quarters in the afternoon. At two o'clock the militia were paid by Captain Burt. Passes were issued to the troops until six p.m., and quite a number went to town. No disorder has yet been reported between the militia and the Regulars. All are on the best of terms.

The naval practice squadron, including the ships Tonopah, Hartford, Olympia and another small gunboat, arrived in the harbor about six o'clock and dropped anchor off Fort Preble. These ships have the "middles" aboard, who are taking their annual summer cruise. An elaborate program has been arranged for their visit. A sharp lookout will be kept from the forts to see that none of these ships attempts to make an attack on the fortifications of the harbor.

FORT MOTT NOTES.

Salem, N.J., Aug. 6, 1909.

Lieut. and Mrs. Stayton and son Tom left Monday for their new station, Fort Logan, Colo.

The 138th, 42d and 119th Companies, O.A.O., are now located in a model camp at the post and will remain for two weeks.

Mrs. Ryland has been the guest of Major and Mrs. Bennett during the past week. Mrs. Ryland left last Thursday to join her son, Capt. Howard Sanders, C.A.C., who is now on leave in western Maryland.

Chaplain Samuel Smith held a very attractive outdoor service Sunday evening, using illustrated songs and gave an illustrated sermon. The service was largely attended and much enjoyed by all at the garrison.

The band from Du Pont visited the post last Thursday and gave a very enjoyable concert.

Mrs. MacDonald entertained the Misses Clark and Newton, of Green Lea, Del., also Mrs. Chapman Smith and Mrs. Morris Stayton.

The lecture delivered by the post surgeon at the camp on sanitation and hygiene last Tuesday was very instructive and the men occupying camp are living up to modern sanitary conditions.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Aug. 6, 1909.

The announcement of the engagement of Miss Polly Kay, of Monterey, to Lieut. John P. Adams, 22d Inf., was quite a surprise at a most delightful dinner on Thursday evening at Hotel Del Monte, no intimation of the happy state of affairs had leaked out. Among those present who showered congratulations upon them were Mrs. Savolia, Lieutenant Whitener, Miss Martin, Lieutenant Eppley and Lieutenant James.

The first bridge whist congress to be held in California will take place at Hotel Del Monte from Sept. 1 to 4. Two events will be played each day, with prizes for team and pairs and a cup for the individual making the highest score. Mrs. W. K. Wright and her daughter, Mrs. S. B. Merriman from the post, will enter the tournament, and it is hoped that they will be successful. Lieut. Kurtis Eppley, Lieut. R. H. Fletcher, Capt. W. F. Creary and Lieut. F. L. Minnigerode were visitors in San Francisco three days this week. The National Guard Association of the United States will meet in convention in Los Angeles on Sept. 27, and the War Department has designated Capt. F. L. Knudsen of this post, to deliver a lecture on minor tactics solution of map of problems for forces composed of three arms of the Service. Capt. W. L. Reid will also read a paper on the preparation and issue of orders. The field officers of this post, comprising Col. C. W. Mason, Lieut. Col. R. L. Bullard, Major G. W. McIver and Major W. M. Wright, have received orders from the Department of California to report before a board of officers for examination in connection with the annual horsemanship and walking test, on Aug. 9.

Mrs. W. H. Johnson was hostess at a prettily appointed five hundred party on Thursday afternoon, at which she entertained Mrs. Edwin Bell, Mrs. Wilford Twyman, Mrs. W. J. Davis, Mrs. S. B. Merriman, Mrs. W. K. Wright, Mrs. G. W. McIver, Miss Creary, Mrs. C. W. Mason, Mrs. R. L. Bullard, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Cranston, Mrs. Kalde, Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Mount, Mrs. Smedberg, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Fisher. Handsome prizes were awarded to Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Cranston, Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Merriman. A pleasant hour over the teacups concluded the afternoon. Lieut. A. B. Van Wormer has left for the southern part of the state, acting quartermaster while on duty with the United States progressive military map. Mrs. C. W. Mason gave a children's party Tuesday afternoon, the occasion being the birthday of her little son, Carl, whose small friends were delightfully entertained. Miss Marjorie

Round the World Test

Those who went around the world with the Battleship Fleet drank Ballardvale Water and liked it immensely. We wonder if they knew why Ballardvale was such an excellent water, and why it "kept" so well, preserving its excellence in all climates. The reasons are as follows:

No Germs were bottled with Ballardvale.
Every bottle was hermetically sealed.
Our Block-in-lined cap was used in bottling.
No Germs could enter those bottles.

Ballardvale Water is the same always. Nature gives it to us *sure* and we keep it so and you get it so.

ESTERN DISTRIBUTORS:
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Wright was also pleasantly surprised on her birthday Wednesday afternoon by a number of her little friends. After a series of delightful games delicious refreshments were served. Much regret is expressed here over the transfer of Lieut. E. H. Andrus to the 18th Infantry on account of the ill health of Mrs. Andrus. Col. R. L. Bullard and Capt. Murray Baldwin returned on Wednesday from duty with the California militia. Col. C. W. Mason and his son, Dr. Sanford Mason, are enjoying a pleasant outing in the Yosemite. Mrs. W. J. Davis was hostess for a charming afternoon bridge on Tuesday. Chaplain Moose, en route to his station in the Philippines, spent a couple of days in the garrison as the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Twyman. Lieut. and Mrs. S. W. Widdifield are in San Francisco for several days. Lieut. W. F. Robinson left this week to arrange for camp sites for the annual twenty-one days' practice march for the 8th Infantry. The quarters formerly occupied by Dr. Kiersted have been chosen by Captain McMaster; Lieut. and Mrs. Poole will move into the quarters set aside for Captain McMaster.

Chaplain and Mrs. Lutz entertained informally at dinner on Monday evening for Chaplain and Miss Moose. Mrs. and Miss Hawkins, of Pacific Grove, were hosts at a small bridge party on Tuesday afternoon. The guests included Mrs. W. K. Wright, Mrs. Merriman and Mrs. McIver, from the post. Capt. W. B. Scales, 5th Cav., accompanied by his wife and family from Los Angeles, has arrived and taken quarters while on duty here with the School of Musketry, awaiting transportation to the Philippines.

A complimentary concert by the 8th Infantry band was given for Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray at Hotel Del Monte Thursday evening, at which the officers and ladies of the post chatted over the refreshments, while others played cards, and all passed a pleasant informal evening. Capt. and Miss Creary entertained at dinner Wednesday Dr. Wright, Mrs. Merriman, Lieut. and Mrs. Twyman, Mrs. W. K. Wright and Captain McMaster. Lieut. and Mrs. Twyman, Lieut. and Mrs. Johnson and Lieut. and Mrs. Davis spent a couple of days salmon fishing and all are enthusiastic anglers. Capt. A. W. Bjornstad, 28th Inf., accompanied by Mrs. Bjornstad and her mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Sabin, of San Francisco, were the guests of honor on Wednesday at a prettily appointed luncheon given by Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Johnson. Major and Mrs. W. M. Wright gave a delightful impromptu reception on Thursday afternoon for Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray and their two daughters, who will leave shortly for Washington, D.C.

MARCH THROUGH YELLOWSTONE PARK.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., July 31, 1909.

The 3d Battalion, 19th Inf., has completed its practice march through the Yellowstone Park and returned to this post yesterday afternoon.

July 16 we arrived at the Upper Basin and camped just beyond "Old Faithful," where we remained for two full days. From this point it was easily possible to visit all the geysers and objects of interest in this section and it is doubtful if any member of the command missed a single thing in the neighborhood.

Monday, the 19th, a nineteen mile march brought us to the "Thumb" and the following day another hike of the same length landed us in a pretty camp near the Lake Hotel. Here we encountered the first bad weather since leaving Gardiner, but even a combined rain and hailstorm did not daunt the sightseers nor the fishermen, many of the men bringing in good strings of two and three pound trout.

From the lake a side trip of sixteen miles was made to the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone river, where we remained over one day to take in the beauties of this wonderful place. Many noted writers have given up all idea of trying to describe the canyon, so I will not rush in where my betters fear to tread; suffice it to say, that everyone was more than delighted and that the supply of adjectives became exhausted early in the day.

Returning to the lake on the 23d, the start for Cody was made the following morning in a rainstorm. The jump from the lake to Cody was planned as a six-day march, but it could have been made in five days with ease, in view of the way in which the men hiked. All along the route through Sylvan Pass and down the eastern slope of the mountains the scenery was most grand. A considerable altitude was reached, at one time the road being 9,327 feet above the sea, but no one seemed to be affected thereby. Cody was reached before noon on the 29th and the command entrained for home early the 30th on the special train which had already been paid for by the members of the battalion.

During the entire trip no one was on sick report, there were no derelictions of duty, no summary court existed or was required, and in very few cases was it necessary for men to ride because of sore feet. As the total distance marched was 216 miles, besides two railroad journeys, the battalion feels justified in claiming that this was an unusually successful practice march.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Aug. 7, 1909.

Mrs. J. B. Richardson entertained at a very pretty reception Friday afternoon in honor of her mother, Mrs. John O. Grady, of Philadelphia. Mrs. John G. McArthur, Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith, Miss Beall and Miss Borden assisted. Mrs. W. E. P. French, of Washington, D.C., who was at this post for a number of years when her husband, Captain French, was a member of the 3d Infantry, is the guest of Miss Kalman, of St. Paul, and will also spend some time visiting at the post. Mrs. T. H. Hayes, of Waterbury, Conn., who has been visiting her son, Lieut. E. S. Hayes, 28th Inf., left Tuesday for her home. Lieut. A. J. Hanlon left Wednesday for West Point. Miss J. Isabelle Dorwin, of Syracuse, N.Y., is the guest of Mrs. J. S. Loud. Mrs. N. Howard is visiting in Duluth. Mrs. F. F. Longley, of Washington, is visiting her mother, Mrs. J. S. Loud.

Lieut. Oliver P. Robinson has gone to Fort Sheridan on duty at the rifle competition. Mrs. Lewis M. Koehler, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. D. R. Anthony, of Leavenworth, Kas., left Tuesday for Breezy Point, N.H. Lieut. and Mrs. T. J. Rogers have returned from Fort Sheridan. Brig. Gen. C. L. Hodges and Lieutenant Hodges left during the week on an inspection tour of the Department of Dakota. Next week Mrs. Hodges and Miss Jessie Hodges will join them in Yellowstone and they will spend several days in the national park.

Major Samuel Sturgis, who has been ordered to St. Paul to succeed Major H. C. Cabell as chief of staff of the Department of Dakota, was stationed in St. Paul as aide to Gen. Wesley Merritt from 1891 to 1895, when he was a first lieutenant in the 4th Artillery, and later he was adjutant general of the department.

THE ARMY.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. William P. Duval, U.S.A., commanding. Department of Luzon.—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas.—Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A. Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Col. R. W. Hoyt, 25th U.S. Inf., in temporary command. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., ordered to command.

Department of California—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.

Department of the Columbia—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Col. T. C. Woodbury, temporarily.

Department of Dakota.—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Lieut. Col. Silas A. Wolf, 28th Inf., temporarily in command.

Department of the East—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y.

Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A.

Department of the Lakes—Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., new Federal Building, Chicago, Ill.

Department of the Missouri—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A.

Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; E and H, Manila, P.I., arrived July 1, 1909; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; G, Honolulu; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A. Ft. Russell, Wyo.; B. Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; C. Ft. Niagara, N.Y.; D. Manila, P.I.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; E, M, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; F and L, Manila; F, arrived Nov. 2, 1905, and L, March 2, 1905; K, Ft. Gibon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; arrived P.I., June 2, 1908; to sail for U.S. Jan. 15, 1910, and go to Ft. Des Moines, Ia.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

3d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops B, C, E, F, G, H, K and L, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Cos. A and D, Ft. Clark, Tex.; Troops I and M, Ft. Wingate, N.M.

4th Cav.—Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn.

Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade.

5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Island of Oahu, Hawaii; E, F and G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines; to sail for United States Dec. 15, 1909; Hqrs., band and one squadron to go to Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; six troops to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and two troops to Boise Barracks, Idaho.

7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas.

8th Cav.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb. Troops F and G, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops E and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. Russell, Wyo.

10th Cav.—Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

11th Cav.—Hqrs., and entire regiment, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Manila, P.I., arrived May 2, 1909; A and K, Manila, P.I.

13th Cav.—Address Manila, P.I.

14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.

D. Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; E, F, G, H, I, L, B, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho. Hqrs. and ten troops ordered to sail for Manila Nov. 5, 1909, and two troops March 5, 1910.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, Fort Myer, Va.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sill, O.T.; D, E and F, Presidio, S.F., Cal.

2d Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, C, Ft. Russell, Wyo.; Battery D, Manila, P.I., arrived July, 1908; E and F, Manila, April, 1909.

3d Art. (Light).—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. D, E, F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., A, B, Vancouver Bks.; C, D, Manila; C, arrived March 4, 1907, and D, May 31, 1907; E and F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Hqrs. and Staff, 2d Battalion, and Batteries E and F, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. Hqrs., field and staff, provisional battalion. Batteries C and D, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

5th Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; A, B, C and F, Manila, P.I.; Hqrs. and band arrived in Manila Oct. 9, 1907; A and B arrived March 8, 1908; F, arrived March 4, 1907; E and F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Art. (Horse)—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery. Company and Station.

1st Ft. Leveet, Me.

2d Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

3d Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

4th Ft. DuPont, Del.

5th Ft. Williams, Me.

6th Ft. Monroe, Va.

7th Ft. Banks, Mass.

8th Ft. Preble, Me.

9th* Ft. Warren, Mass.

10th Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

11th Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.

12th Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

13th Ft. Monroe, Va.

14th Ft. Hancock, N.J.

15th Ft. Hancock, N.J.

16th Ft. Monckton, N.C.

17th Ft. Morris, N.J.

18th Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

19th Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

20th Ft. Caswell, N.C.

21st Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

22d Ft. Brown, Fla.

23d Ft. McKinley, Mc.

24th Ft. McKinley, Mc.

25th Ft. Miley, Cal.

26th Ft. Flagler, Wash.

27th Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

28th* Ft. Rosencrans, Cal.

29th* Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

30th Ft. Worden, Wash.

31st Ft. Caswell, N.C.

32d Ft. Baker, Cal.

33d Ft. Baker, Cal.

34th* Ft. Stevens, Ore.

35th* Ft. Caswell, N.C.

36th Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

37th* Ft. Caswell, N.C.

38th* Ft. Caswell, N.C.

39th* Ft. Caswell, N.C.

40th Ft. Howard, Md.

41st Ft. Monroe, Va.

42d Ft. Mott, N.J.

43d Ft. Totten, N.Y.

44th* Ft. Hancock, N.J.

45th* Ft. Hancock, N.J.

46th* Ft. Hancock, N.J.

47th* Ft. Hancock, N.J.

48th* Ft. Hancock, N.J.

49th* Ft. Hancock, N.J.

50th* Ft. Hancock, N.J.

51st* Ft. Hancock, N.J.

52d* Ft. Rodman, Mass.

53d* Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

54th* Ft. Hancock, N.J.

55th* Ft. Hancock, N.J.

56th* Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

57th* Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. Will sail for San Francisco about September, 1909.

58th* Ft. Monroe, Va.

59th* Ft. Andrews, Boston.

60th* Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

61st* Ft. Baker, Cal.

62d* Ft. Worden, Wash.

63d* Ft. Worden, Wash.

64th* Ft. Miley, Cal.

65th* Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

66th* Ft. Barry, Cal.

67th* Ft. Baker, Cal.

68th* Ft. Baker, Cal.

69th* Ft. Monroe, Va.

70th* Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

71st* Ft. Casey, Wash.

72d* Ft. Screen, Ga.

73d* Ft. Monroe, Va.

74th* Ft. Screen, Ga.

75th* Ft. Morgan, Ala.

76th* Ft. Hancock, N.J.

77th* Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

78th* Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

79th* Ft. Caswell, N.C.

80th* Key West Bks., Fla.

81st* Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.

82d* Ft. Totten, N.Y.

83d* Ft. Revere, Mass.

"It's Effervescent" and Such an easy Corrector of Constipation and Biliousness

A favorite with two generations of users.

At Druggists everywhere, at Post Exchange Store or by mail from

"Tastes like Soda Water."

THE TARRANT CO.,



BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.,
"Leaders of Quality"

Est. 1857 New York

stationed at Ft. Lawton, Wash., and two battalions at Ft. George Wright, Wash.
26th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Brady, Mich.

27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Snelling, Minn.

29th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Sept. 1, 1907; to

arrive Aug. 15, 1909, for U.S. to be stationed at Fts. Jay, Porter and Niagara, N.Y.

30th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I and M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; K and L, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

Porto Rico Regiment—Hqrs., and A, D, E, F, G and H, San Juan; B and C, Henry Diaz, Cayey.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

THE NAVY.

VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to Aug. 10. Later changes will be found on another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail for all vessels of Atlantic Fleet to Fort Monroe, Va.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. Walter C. Cowles. Arrived Aug. 7 at Hampton Roads, Va.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles J. Badger. Arrived Aug. 7 at Hampton Roads, Va.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Frank F. Fletcher. Arrived Aug. 7 at Hampton Roads, Va.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Washington I. Chambers. Arrived Aug. 7 at Hampton Roads, Va.

Second Division.

Capt. Hugo Osterhaus, Commander.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Captain Osterhaus.) Comdr. William S. Sims. Arrived Aug. 7 at Hampton Roads, Va.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., Capt. James M. Helm. Arrived Aug. 7 at Hampton Roads, Va.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., Capt. John C. Fremont. Arrived Aug. 7 at Hampton Roads, Va.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Cameron McR. Winslow. Arrived Aug. 7 at Hampton Roads, Va.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Commander.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Wainwright.) Capt. Tempkin M. Potts. Arrived Aug. 7 at Hampton Roads, Va.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John T. Newton. Arrived Aug. 7 at Hampton Roads, Va.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. De Witt Coffman. Arrived Aug. 7 at Hampton Roads, Va.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas D. Griffin. Arrived Aug. 7 at Hampton Roads, Va.

Fourth Division.

Capt. Samuel P. Comly, Commander.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Capt. Comly.) Capt. Alexander Sharp. Arrived Aug. 7 at Hampton Roads, Va.

OHIO, 1st C.B.C., 20 guns. Capt. Clifford J. Boush. Arrived Aug. 7 at Hampton Roads, Va.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Robert M. Doyle. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Frank E. Beatty. Arrived Aug. 7 at Hampton Roads, Va.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDIA (collier) merchant complement. W. C. Fincke, master. Arrived Aug. 3 at Hampton Roads, Va.

BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. Harry McL. P. Huse. Arrived Aug. 6 at Hampton Roads, Va.

CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Harry Phelps. Arrived Aug. 6 at Hampton Roads, Va.

HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At Hampton Roads, Va.

LEONIDAS (collier). Joseph T. Rogers, master. Arrived Aug. 8 on the Southern Drill Grounds.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Charles H. Harlow. Arrived Aug. 6 at Hampton Roads, Va.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. Arrived Aug. 5 at Boston, Mass.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. Arrived Aug. 8 at the Southern Drill Grounds. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

PRAIRIE, C.C., 12 guns. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. Arrived Aug. 9 at Hampton Roads, Va.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. McVay. Arrived Aug. 7 at Hampton Roads, Va.

SCOUT CRUISER DIVISION.

Comdr. Henry B. Wilson, Commander.

CHESTER (scout cruiser), 2 guns. Comdr. Henry B. Wilson. Arrived Aug. 9 at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser). 2 guns. Comdr. William L. Howard. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

SALEM (scout cruiser), 2 guns. Comdr. Albert L. Key.

Arrived Aug. 9 at Rockland, Me. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ARMORED CRUISER SQUADRON.

Capt. William A. Marshall, Commander.

Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.

NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. William A. Marshall, At Provincetown, Mass.

MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At Provincetown, Mass.

NEW YORK, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Spencer S. Wood. At Provincetown, Mass.

NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE SQUADRON.

Capt. Charles A. Gove, Commander.

Send mail in care of Postmaster, N.Y. city.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Captain Gove.) Lieut. Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain. Arrived Aug. 7 at Portland, Me.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. William H. G. Bullard. Arrived Aug. 7 at Portland, Me.

HARTFORD (wooden cruiser), 18 guns. Comdr. Harold K. Hines. Arrived Aug. 7 at Portland, Me.

TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Douglas E. Dismukes. Arrived Aug. 7 at Portland, Me.

Itinerary of Naval Academy Practice Squadron:

Leave Portland, Aug. 10, arrive Bath Aug. 11; leave Bath, Aug. 18, arrive Newport, Aug. 20; leave Newport, Aug. 23, arrive Hampton Roads, Aug. 25; leave Hampton Roads, Aug. 26, arrive Annapolis, Aug. 27. Midshipmen disembark Aug. 28.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, Commander-in-Chief.

First Squadron.

First Squadron Pacific Fleet Itinerary.

The itinerary of the First Squadron, Pacific Fleet, for the cruise to Asiatic waters and return, is as follows:

	Arrival.	Departure.
San Francisco, Cal.	1909.	1909.
Honolulu	Sept. 11	Oct. 5
Nares Harbor, Admiralty Island	Oct. 18	Oct. 24
Manila, P.I.	Nov. 1	Dec. 1

(Ships in pairs will visit Hong Kong, Woosung, Kobe and Yokohama, and assemble off Yokohama, Jan. 19, 1910):

	1910.	1910.
Yokohama, Japan	Jan. 19	Jan. 19
Honolulu	Feb. 1	Feb. 8
San Francisco, Cal.	Feb. 15

First Division.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, commander.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sebree.) Capt. Bradley A. Fiske. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Vincendon L. Cottman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James T. Smith. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Charles C. Rogers. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, Commander.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Barry.) Lieut. Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles B. T. Moore. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James C. Gillmore. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

Second Squadron.

Third Division.

MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Lieut. Comdr. De Witt Blamer. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. Arrived Aug. 7 at Honolulu. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

Fourth Division.

There are at present no vessels assigned to this division.

Third Squadron.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Third Squadron, in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Harber.) Comdr. John H. Gibbons. At Chefoo, China.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At Chefoo, China.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward E. Capehart. At Chefoo, China.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John A. Hoozemeroff. Sailed Aug. 5 from Yokohama, Japan, for Chefoo, China.

Second Division.

CHATTAANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John D. McDonald. At Chefoo, China.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Edward Lloyd, Jr. At Shanghai, China.

HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Wilson W. Buchanan. Arrived Aug. 8 at Hong Kong, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Roy C. Smith. At Shanghai, China.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Claude A. Bonvillian. At Shanghai, China.

MINDORO, G., 5 secondary battery guns. Ensign Chandler K. Jones. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Thomas Withers, Jr. At Canton, China.

ARAYAT, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Matt. H. Signor. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

PARAGUA, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Arthur W. Sears. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Send mail for flotilla in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign Laurance N. McNair. At Cavite, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Lloyd W. Townsend. At Cavite, P.I.

BARREY (destroyer). Ensign John M. Smealie. At Cavite, P.I.

DALE (destroyer). Ensign Herbert H. Michael. At Cavite, P.I.

In Reserve.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Levi C. Bertolette. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

Tugs.

PISCATAQUA. Btsn. Nelson R. King. At Cavite, P.I.

WOMPATUCK. Btsn. Thomas F. Greene. At Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James H. Oliver. At San Francisco, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

ALEXANDER (collier) merchant complement. Edward W. Hendricks, master. At Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

ARETHUSA (supply ship). Lieut. Hayne Ellis. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

IRIS (collier) merchant complement. A. M. Whittom, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

The Pre-eminent Cuvees

of

Champagne

Their fine quality

will at once

commend them

to the

most critical

judgments

of the most exacting

critics in the world.

They are the result of the

careful selection of the

best grapes and the

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Sozodont

is unequalled as tooth tonic

Unknown and untried dentifrices are tremendous factors in the destruction of the teeth. The employment of pumice, quartz, cuttle fish bone, alum, acids and fermentable sugars is common in the manufacture of dentifrices.

SOZODONT Tooth Powder, **SOZODONT** Tooth Paste and **SOZODONT** Liquid are absolutely free from any of these injurious ingredients. They are tonic for the teeth and leave a delicious fragrance and sensation of cleanliness for hours after use.

For sale at all Commissary Stores and and Post Exchanges.

Mare Island, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal. Has been ordered to Guam to resume duty as station ship.
SYLPH, C.G., 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Roger Williams. At Beverly, Mass. Address there.
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At Bluefield, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TEUMSEH (tug). Btsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TRITON (tug). Chief Btsn. August Ohmsen. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
UNOAS (tug). Chief Btsn. August Wohltman. At Guantamano Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Comdr. William P. White. Arrived Aug. 9 at Escanaba, Mich. Send mail in care of P.M., Erie, Pa.

ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

DIXIE (parent ship), 12 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Paul Foley. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commanding. Send mail to Newport, R.I.

First Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman. Arrived Aug. 5 at Newport, R.I.
BLAKELY (torpedo boat). Ensign Reuben L. Walker. Arrived Aug. 5 at Newport, R.I.
DE LONG (torpedo boat). Lieut. Frank H. Sadler. At Boston, Mass. Has been ordered out of commission.
SHUBRICK (torpedo boat). Ensign George B. Wright. Arrived Aug. 5 at Newport, R.I.
STRINGHAM (torpedo boat). Lieut. Frank H. Sadler to command. Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Second Division.

Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell, Commander.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell. Arrived Aug. 5 at Newport, R.I.
WILKES (torpedo boat). Ensign George C. Pegram. Arrived Aug. 5 at Newport, R.I.
THORNTON (torpedo boat). Lieut. Charles A. Blakely. Arrived Aug. 5 at Newport, R.I.
TINGEY (torpedo boat). Ensign Warren C. Nixon. Arrived Aug. 5 at Newport, R.I.

Third Division.

Lieut. James O. Richardson, Commander.

STOCKTON (torpedo boat). Lieut. James O. Richardson. Arrived Aug. 5 at Newport, R.I.
PORTER (torpedo boat). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. Arrived Aug. 5 at Newport, R.I.
DUPONT (torpedo boat). Lieut. William F. Halsey, Jr. Arrived Aug. 5 at Newport, R.I.
BIDDLE (torpedo boat). Ensign Vaughan V. Woodward. Arrived Aug. 5 at Newport, R.I.

ATLANTIC SUBMARINE FLEET.

Comdr. George W. Kline, Commander.

CASTINE (parent ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Comdr. George W. Kline. Arrived Aug. 8 at Newport, R.I. Address there.

First Submarine Flotilla.

Lieut. Donald C. Bingham, Commander.

Send mail to Newport, R.I.

VIPER. Ensign Robert A. White. Arrived Aug. 8 at Newport, R.I.
CUTTLEFISH. Ensign Simeon B. Smith. Arrived Aug. 8 at Newport, R.I.
TARANTULA. Lieut. David A. Weaver. Arrived Aug. 8 at Newport, R.I.
OCTOPUS. Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. Arrived Aug. 8 at Newport, R.I.
PLUNGER. Ensign Chester W. Nimitz. At Newport, R.I.
NINA (tender). Chief Btsn. John S. Croghan. At Newport, R.I.

RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA AT CHARLESTON.

Lieut. Louis C. Richardson, commander.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.—Torpedoboats: Craven, Dahlberg, Ericson, Foote, Rodgers, Mackenzie, Cushing and Stringham, and the old cruiser Atlanta used as a barracks for the men of the flotilla.

RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA AT NORFOLK.

Ensign Virgil Baker, Commander.

At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.—Torpedoboats Bailey and Barney and submarine Holland.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Comdr. Harry A. Field, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of flotilla in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

YORKTOWN (parent ship), 6 guns. Comdr. Harry A. Field. Arrived Aug. 6 at Bremerton, Wash.

First Flotilla.

Lieut. John G. Church, commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. John G. Church. Sailed Aug. 6 from Juneau, Alaska; for Esquimalt, B.C.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Frank McCammon. Sailed Aug. 6 from Juneau, Alaska, for Esquimalt, B.C.
TRUXTUN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick. Sailed Aug. 6 from Juneau, Alaska, for Esquimalt, B.C.

Second Flotilla.

Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer, Commander.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Ernest Friedrich. Sailed Aug. 6 from Juneau, Alaska, for Esquimalt, B.C.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Milton S. Davis. Sailed Aug. 6 from Juneau, Alaska, for Esquimalt, B.C.
PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. Sailed Aug. 6 from Juneau, Alaska, for Esquimalt, B.C.

Third Flotilla.

Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick, commander.

DAVIS (torpedoboot). Ensign Earl R. Ship. At Sausalito, Cal.
FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At Sausalito, Cal.
GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Ernest A. Swanson. At Sausalito, Cal.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Fish Commission Steamers.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Charles M. McCormick. At Manila, P.I.
FISH HAWK. Chief Btsn. William Martin. At Newport News, Va.

Receiving and Station Ships.

ALLIANCE (station and storeship). Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Oulebra, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ANAPOLIS (station ship). Capt. John F. Parker, retired. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

CONCORD (station ship). At Guam during the absence of the Supply. Lieut. Comdr. Frank H. Schofield. At Guam. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal. The Supply is en route to Guam to relieve the Concord as station ship. Upon the arrival of the Supply the Concord will be brought home to Bremerton, Wash., for repairs.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Capt. William F. Fife. At the Boxer and the Mercedes are auxiliaries to the Constellation. Another auxiliary, the Cumberland, is under repair at New York.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Albert G. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOOK (receiving ship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles A. Brand. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. John B. Milton. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER (receiving ship). Capt. Albert Mertz. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Oscar W. Koester. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEWARK (station ship). Lieut. Myles Joyce. At the naval station, Guantamano Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Comdr. Edward W. Eberle. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is used as auxiliary to the Pensacola.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Capt. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.

SEVERN (station ship). Comdr. John Hood. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SOUTHERY (receiving ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

TEXAS (receiving ship). Comdr. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

WABASH (receiving ship). Capt. Charles E. Fox. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

STATE TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS (Pennsylvania nautical schoolship). At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue.

RANGER (Massachusetts nautical schoolship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. On a cruise. Send mail to the State House, Boston, Mass.

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TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla. Active, Mare Island, Cal. Alice, Norfolk, Va. Pentucket, New York. Pontiac, New York. Potowmack, Provincetown, Mass. Powhatan, New York. Rapid, Cavite, P.I.

Rocket, Norfolk, Va. Samoset, Philadelphia, Pa. Seabago, Charleston, S.C. Sioux, Boston, Mass. Sotomo, Bremerton, Wash. Standish, Annapolis, Md.

Tecumseh, Washington, D.C. Traffic, New York. Triton, Norfolk, Va. Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal. Patuxent, Provincetown, Mass. Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal. Waban, Pensacola, Fla. Wahneta, Norfolk, Va.

LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Adder, Cavite (en route). **Manila**, at Mare Island, Cal. **Ajax**, at Portsmouth, N.H. **Marblehead**, at Mare Island, Massachusetts, at New York. **Bagley**, at Annapolis. **Baltimore**, at New York. **Bennington**, at Mare Isl., Cal. **Boston**, at Puget Sound. **Brooklyn**, at Philadelphia, Pa. **Cincinnati**, at Mare Island. **Constitution**, at Boston. **Columbia**, at Philadelphia. **Decatur**, at Olongapo. **DeLong**, at Boston, Mass. **Detroit**, at Boston. **Eagle**, at Norfolk. **Ecano**, at Cavite. **Elfrida**, at New York. **Enterprise**, at Boston, Mass. **Fox**, at Mare Island, Cal. **Gloucester**, at Cavite. **Hoyle**, at Cavite. **Intrepid**, at Olongapo. **Jamestown**, at Cavite. **Kearsarge**, at Cavite. **Lancaster**, at Cavite. **Lehigh**, at Cavite. **Lexington**, at Cavite. **Long Beach**, at Cavite. **McClusky**, at Cavite. **Monadnock**, at Cavite. **Morris**, at Newport, R.I. **New Orleans**, at Mare Island. **Oregon**, at Puget Sound. **Pampanga**, at Cavite. **Petrel**, at Mare Island. **Princeton**, at Puget Sound. **Quigley**, at Cavite. **Raleigh**, at Mare Island. **Restless**, at Newport, R.I. **San Francisco**, at Norfolk. **Siren**, at Norfolk. **Solace**, at Charleston, S.C. **Stiletto**, at Newport. **Talbot**, at Newport. **Tallahassee**, at Norfolk. **Terror**, at Philadelphia. **Vesuvius**, at Boston. **Wheeling**, at Puget Sound. **Yankee**, at New Bedford.

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Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich. **Puritan**, Washington, D.C.

Dorothy, Chicago, Ill. **Sandoval**, Rochester, N.Y.

Essex, Toledo, Ohio. **Somers**, Baltimore, Md.

Gopher, Duluth, Minn. **Stranger**, New Orleans, La.

Granite State, New York city. **Sylvia**, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hawk, Cleveland, Ohio. **Wasp**, New York city.

Huntress, at St. Louis. **Yankee**, Hancock, Mich.

Isle de Cuba, at Baltimore. **Yankee**, Hancock, Mich.

Isla de Luzon, New Orleans, La. **Winslow**, Boston, Mass.

Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.O. (armored cruiser); P.O. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.C. (converted cruiser).

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FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

To the post of Inspector General of the Mediterranean, recently relinquished by the Duke of Connaught, Lord Kitchener, commander of the British forces in India, has been appointed, taking the rank of field marshal, and becoming also a member of the Committee of Imperial Defense. The Inspector General has command of the garrisons at Malta and Gibraltar and all the British troops in Egypt, the Soudan and Cyprus. It is understood that as result of the Imperial Defense Conference, which is now sitting, it is intended to co-ordinate all the military forces of the empire and place Lord Kitchener at the head of an organization having the imperial army for its special care. As a preparation for this work, for which he has gained valuable experience in India, Lord Kitchener will, on vacating the Indian command in September, go to Japan to represent Great Britain at the Japanese grand maneuvers in November, and afterward make a tour of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, to study the military organizations and consult with the Colonial governments concerning them. Lord Kitchener, who was 59 years old in June, is the youngest field marshal in the history of Great Britain. Lord Roberts was 60 years old when he was raised to the rank, and Lord Wolseley 62.

The *Ersatz Oldenburg*, the sixth German Dreadnought, will be launched at Wilhelmshaven in the middle of September.

The breech of the present British army rifle not proving capable of bearing the sustained fire of the modern high-power cartridge, experts are now engaged in devising a new weapon that will fulfil the requirements. Some form of automatic loading will be a feature of the new rifle.

The British cruiser *Hermione* ran aground off the *Hummer* on Aug. 7, but was pulled off without serious injury by the assistance of six tugs.

France's experience with her 2,000 negro troops has proved so satisfactory that the proposal, by Colonel Mangin, that the French conscription law be extended to the African colonies, with their native population of 12,600,000, is meeting with favor. This would give a regular force of 100,000, with a reserve of 500,000 negro troops. A Times correspondent says that "it is probable that Parliament will shortly authorize the enlistment of at least 40,000 blacks for service in Algeria, as it is deemed unwise to garrison Algerian posts with Arabs. Arabs who are enlisted in the future will be brought to France. Mangin's proposition points the way to a new career for the negro. Practically every European nation except Russia has tropical possessions from which could be drawn hundreds of thousands of the inferior races, who could live on little and who would release the present vast armies of whites to productive labor."

In relation to the recent loss of the British submarine C 11, the *Moniteur de la Flotte* classifies disasters to such craft in four categories. In A 5 and the *Foca* the trouble was due to explosive vapor: the *Fresnel*, *Kambala*, and C 11 were in collision while awash, the first named with a dock wall, owing to an order misunderstood: A 1 was sunk in collision submerged, and it was by a miracle that the Bonite did not suffer in the same way, for she ran into the *Suffren* and the *Souffleur* at intervals; in the cases of A 8, the *Dolphin*, and *Farfadet*, the conning towers were not closed in time; in the *Lutin* the plates were too weak. French boats are now provided with detachable weights and with powerful air blasts to drive out water from tanks in case of mishap, beside having arrangements for security while running awash and preparing to plunge. The lesson of the *Lutin* has led to the use of plates of greater resistance. The French congratulate themselves that they have had only two serious accidents in ten years.

Recommendations that are to be carried into effect by Admiral Sachen-ping and the Regent's brother Tsai-hsun are these: Useless vessels are to be put out of commission and probably scrapped. A naval station is to be formed at Nymrod Sound, where will be a gunnery school. The superior naval school will be in Peking, the navigation school at Chifu, the engineering school at Whampoa, and a school for artisans at Fuchau. The dockyard of Kiang-nan has been equipped for outside mercantile work, and the same is to be done at Whampoa, Fu-chau and Ta-ku. Coast defense works are to be given over to the navy. A Naval and Military Advisory Board has also been created to consider the question of reorganization and the reconstitution of the fleet, which is now in a deplorable condition.

The new French Minister of War, General Brun, is an artillery officer by origin, and is now in his sixty-first year. As a subaltern he witnessed the three great battles of Aug. 14, 16 and 18, 1870, took part in much of the fighting round Metz, and became a prisoner of war with the rest of the garrison. He became an artillery specialist, and as a captain held appointments at the arsenals of Tulle and Grenoble. He passed brilliantly through the Superior School of War, and was attached to the staff of the 5th Army Corps, after which, as a major, he was attached to the Artillery School. In 1887 he was on the staff of General Ferron, Minister of War, and later on was professor of artillery tactics at the Superior School. On promotion to general's rank he commanded an in-

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fantry brigade, but he was soon called to headquarters, and was appointed chief of the General Staff in October, 1903, after serving for some months as sub-chief.

General Lacroix, generalissimo of the French army, will be retired for age Aug. 31, and as his successor General Tremeau has been selected, beginning his duties as director of the grand military maneuvers in September. In the event of war he would have supreme command of both land and sea forces. General Tremeau is a cavalry officer somewhat after the type of the late General de Gallifet, to whom he bears a marked personal resemblance. He is a thin, nervous, wiry man, with piercing hazel eyes and a short black mustache. He hates red tape and routine. Highly distinguished himself during the autumn maneuvers last year, when he upset many accepted theories; for instance, the classic one that the employment of cavalry is to operate on the wings of the army to prevent turning movements of the enemy.

A second floating drydock capable of floating the largest war vessels has been ordered constructed for the British navy.

Nearly 35 knots an hour is the speed accomplished by the new British torpedo boat destroyer Crusader in recent trials.

Fourteen hits in nineteen rounds with her 9.2-inch guns is a record achieved by the British cruiser King Alfred on the China Station recently.

"Cultivating fortitude" by doing a forced march of 29 miles in 14 1-2 hours, with the thermometer at 120 degrees, is reported as a recent experience of the South Osaka division of the Japanese army. As a result of the competition between companies to arrive at the destination with detachments intact, it is noted that six men died and scores fell exhausted, to be picked up and carried in rickshaws. Forty prostrated men were conveyed by train to the garrison hospital, where several became insane, attacked the officers and wrecked the furniture in the wardroom.

Five years' penal servitude, the loss of all his rights, and degradation from his rank, on a charge of embezzling naval funds, is the sentence awarded Lieutenant Aquillo-

noff, who was in command of the Russian submarine Kamala when she was sunk off Sebastopol last June by collision with the battleship Rostislav, with the loss of twenty members of her crew. The indictment against the lieutenant was drawn before the foundering of the Kamala. The newspapers accuse Aquiloff of intentionally issuing the order that resulted in the collision between the submarine and the battleship, for the distinct purpose of hustling up the embezzlement charges.

The Archimedes, France's greatest submarine boat, was successfully launched at Cherbourg, France, on Aug. 4. She is of 800 tons burden, and is one of the pair of vessels formerly designated as Q 86 and 87 which were laid down at Cherbourg in 1907. They are strictly described as "submersibles." They are 229 feet 8 inches long and are fitted with oil engines and twin screws. They have a speed of fifteen knots on the surface and ten when submerged, with a steaming radius of 2,500 miles.

The subcommittee of the British Imperial defense committee, now in session in London, appointed to consider matters of aviation, has given a verdict in favor of rigid dirigible balloons for naval purposes and nonrigid balloons for the army. The aeroplane committee considers that these machines possibly may become valuable to the army, but says they must be able to ascend to a much greater height than has at present been achieved before they will be safe for reconnoitering purposes. War Secretary Haldane announced in the House of Commons on Aug. 2 that in consequence of this report the Admiralty had ordered a rigid dirigible of the largest type from the Vickers and that the government factory at Aldershot was busy constructing three nonrigid balloons and two aeroplanes for experimental purposes. Mr. Haldane added: "The remarkable events of recent days—M. Bleriot's flight across the Channel and the flights in America—all point to the fact that some time in the future the aeroplane will be capable of bringing about great results."

THE ROMAN ARMY.

The diminishing enthusiasm of the Romans in matters warlike, from about 200 B.C. to 100 A.D., is explained by Col. O. E. Ruck, of the British army, in the June Royal Engineers' Journal. In 224 B.C., Italy alone raised 700,000 infantry and 50,000 cavalry, but from then on the ardor of the people seemed to decrease. Eventually compulsion and corporal punishment had to be applied. The cultivation of the land by slaves, the admission of conquered provinces to the rights formerly enjoyed only by Roman citizens, the extensive employment of foreigners in the Army, were among some of the causes leading to the decay of the Roman martial spirit. In place of the double free issue of corn, formerly and willingly accepted by soldiers for acts of personal bravery, golden crowns were expected, also golden chains, brightly polished horns for helmets, fancy clasps and golden bracelets, while double pay and free garments were not looked upon askance. The rigorous discipline and training exacted at the time when an inferior substratum of the population had to be tapped, owing to an increased number of troops being required for an extended empire, militated against the popularity of partially voluntary service. Some of the minor punishments were these: Deprivation of pay, to be placed on a diet of barley instead of wheat, to be bled, to be expelled into the wilds from camp winter quarters, and to be employed on heavy fatigue work. The more severe punishments included these: To

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be beaten with rods, to be scourged and sold as a slave, to suffer the bastinado, which was the usual punishment for theft, perjury or desertion; to be overwhelmed with stones or hurdles, to be beheaded, to be crucified, to be left unburied, to be stabbed by the swords of brother soldiers, and, finally, in the days of imperial Rome, to be exposed to wild beasts, or to be burnt alive, etc. Although the pay of the soldier had steadily increased from five cents (216 B.C.) to fifteen cents (100 A.D.), the discipline does not appear to have improved, for it is recorded in Tacitus that on occasions the extra emoluments received by the men were used in bribing their centurions, with a view to obtaining certain restrictions from digging, forage, water and wood fatigues, on arriving late in camp after a heavy day's march. Another source of discontent was due to a difficulty in having to wait before obtaining the "Missio Honesta," or ordinary discharge after twenty years' service with the eagles. To obviate this trouble, Augustus introduced a new kind of discharge termed the "Exauctoratio," by which all those male adults who had served throughout sixteen campaigns were exempted from all military duties except that of fighting, their services being retained in a special reserve as "Veterani," until they should receive the full discharge and the rewards for their services either in lands or in money, or in both. Sometimes, however, this final settling up of accounts was never completely accomplished.

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